

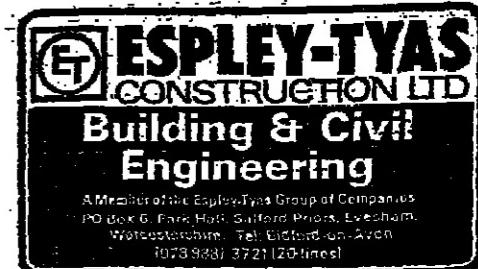


# FINANCIAL TIMES

No. 27,582

Monday June 12 1978

\* 15p



## NEWS SUMMARY

### GENERAL

## London mob in street rampage.

Twenty people were arrested yesterday after a mob of about 150 white youths stormed through a Bengali area of London's East End. Fighting broke out and shop windows were smashed as the youths ran through the streets hurling stones and bottles.

The attack lasted for about 15 minutes and centred on Brick Lane, Tower Hamlets—an area in which the GLC is thinking of setting aside certain flat blocks for Bengalis. Scotland Yard said last night that three of those arrested—all of whom were white—were charged with threatening behaviour.

Labour MP Mr. Arthur Latham last night urged Home Secretary Merlyn Rees to call a Special Branch report on the rampage. Back Page

### Scotland out of World Cup

Scotland finished their World Cup programme by beating Holland, 3-2, runners-up. Through from the group to the second round with Peru, 4-1, others over Iran.

Brazil beat Austria, 1-0 and beat Sweden, 1-0. The last it are: Argentina, Austria, Holland, Italy, Peru, and West Germany. drew Claire. Page 10

### 2 die in clash

Twenty-two African tribes people were killed in a battle between security forces and black nationalist guerrillas eight miles from Salisbury, Rhodesia. Page 2

### Namibia talks

The South West African People's Organisation has announced its willingness to resume talks on Namibia. Negotiations broke down after a South Africa raid on a SWAPO camp in which several hundred died. Page 2

### Swiss trial

Suspected West German woman guerrilla Gabriele Kroccher-Tiedemann, accused of wounding two Swiss customs men and believed to be an associate of Venezuelan guerrilla "Carlos," goes on trial in Basle, Switzerland today.

### Club HQ blasted

Two bombs exploded at the Paris headquarters of the travel company Club Mediterranee, injuring a watchman. Racist group the French National Liberation Front claimed responsibility.

### Ceausescu visit

Trait security will be maintained in London today for the visit of Romanian President Ceausescu.

### Abandoned baby

A new-born baby found abandoned in a plastic bag on waste ground at Seaford, Sussex, was last night making a good recovery in hospital, as police continued the search for its mother.

### Briefly . . .

Frenchmen Didier Pironi and Jean-Pierre Jau-saud won the 46th Le Mans 24-hour endurance race in a Renault Alpine Turbo. At least 20 people died and 50 more were injured in a five-storey hotel blaze in Boras, Sweden.

Sweden's Bjorn Borg and Romania's Virginia Ruzici won the singles titles at the French Open Tennis Championships in Paris.

Two gunmen slipped through a tight police cordon in a Paris suburb after a bank raid.

£50,000 Premium Bond prize was won by bond number 4ES 49149. The winner lives in the London borough of Harrow. Page 4

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### BUSINESS

## Crucial EEC fishing talks

The fate of the EEC's controversial common fisheries policy will probably be decided today in crucial talks in London between Mr. Finn Olav Gundelach, the EEC Agricultural and Fisheries Commissioner, and Mr. John Silkin, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Back Page

BRITISH participation is crucial to the development of a family of aircraft to follow the European aircraft, Bolkow Bischke, West Germany's biggest aerospace company. A spokesman for the company said the British were needed for finance and their know-how. Back Page

THE COAL BOARD is discussing with Royal Dutch Shell its possible participation in a £15m, seven-year project to convert coal into a liquid feedstock for the petro-chemical industry by the supercritical gas extraction process. Page 4

THE GOVERNMENT is being accused of "financial hijacking" because of the delay in payment of compensation for the nationalisation of the aircraft and shipbuilding industries. Page 4

## British Steel starts layoffs at Llanwern

BRITISH STEEL started laying off men at the Llanwern works last night as a result of the two-week strike by blastfurnace men. Finishing work at the plant was brought to a halt by the exhaustion of steel stocks.

A total of 4,900 steel workers will be laid off by tomorrow. The rest of the 9,000 labour force is being kept on. Back Page

MINE RESCUE men in Yorkshire accepted a pay grading deal yesterday and called off a strike which was due to start today. Page 4

LEYLAND toolmakers are due to stage a one-day strike today. They are expected to vote on a call for their subscriptions to be withheld until the executive of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers supports a demand for separate bargaining rights in Leyland Cars. Page 4

STRIKERS ended their occupation of the Renault plant at Cleun, near Rouen, peacefully early on Saturday. They were faced with the alternative of being ejected by a large force of riot police which was waiting at the gates. Page 2

FORD has yielded to U.S. public and government pressure to recall 1.5m Pinto cars for improvements to the fuel system, which is said to have safety defects. Page 2

URENCO seeks Tokyo order

URENCO, the Anglo-German-Dutch enrichment company, starts talks in Tokyo today which might lead to a substantial order.

A team of executives led by Dr. Peter Jelaneck-Fink, Urenco's chairman, hopes to persuade the Japanese electricity supply industry to place a large order as an insurance against problems which might interrupt supplies from its present sources—France and the U.S. Back Page

ROMANIA and Nigeria are said to be considering an oil deal which could reduce Bucharest's dependence on imports of crude from the Middle East. Page 3

ELECTRICAL contractors in Britain are showing a buoyant return and many are losing money, according to Jordan Dataquest, the financial analysts. Page 4

## Hattersley sees inflation steady for rest of year

BY PETER RIDDELL, ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

Pessimistic forecasts of inflation in the future were attacked yesterday by Mr. Roy Hattersley, Prices Secretary. The rate of increase would remain at about its present level for the rest of the year, he said.

His remarks came on the eve of a series of important market tests for last Thursday's fiscal and monetary package.

Several major economic indicators are published this week while City response will determine whether the initial favourable market reaction—sales of gilt-edged stock of more than £1bn—will be maintained.

The trade figures on Wednesday afternoon are of particular importance ahead of the offer on Thursday of the new £1bn ultralong-dated gilt-edged stock.

Market expectations are generally for a small surplus or deficit last month after the record £336m current account surplus in April, and favourably received figures might result in oversubscription for the new stock, of which only £15 per £100 is payable on application.

The other main indicators due this week are for inflation, retail sales, the money supply and industrial production.

Mr. Hattersley said at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, that people who claimed that the rate of price inflation would be in double figures again by the end of 1978 were wrong.

It was fact, not a hope or even a prediction, that the rate of inflation would settle—and remain at or about its present level. For

the rest of this year there would be no significant change in this trend.

The 13-month rise in retail prices was 7.9 per cent and, over the next month or two, there would be further small reductions in the rate. Then the rate would settle—although there might be small increases one month, cancelled out and

counteracted by small reductions in the next.

The retail price index for mid-May, to be published on Friday, is expected to show a decline to between 7% and 7½ per cent.

The underlying trend over a shorter period will be closely watched, although recent figures of Price Commission notifications are reassuring. The wholesale price indices, due this afternoon, are expected to show that raw material costs have continued to be pushed up by the fall in sterling in the early spring, although prices charged at the factory gate still have been rising at a moderate rate.

The indices of retail sales volume due today, and of industrial production, out on Thursday, will show whether the rate of economic activity has at last been accelerating, as is expected.

The money supply figures, to be published on Thursday afternoon, are now of less interest than they would have been before Thursday's measures, which were intended to cut back the future growth of the money stock.

The figures are likely to show a growth in the broadly defined money supply of slightly over 1 per cent in the banking month to mid-May following last week's rise in the banks' eligible

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## OVERSEAS NEWS

## Rhodesia clash leaves 22 dead

SALISBURY, June 11. TWENTY-TWO black civilians died in a clash between security forces and guerrillas at a tribal village north of Salisbury yesterday, the Rhodesian military command announced tonight.

A communiqué said that early yesterday afternoon a security force patrol spotted a group of armed guerrillas together with civilians. This group scattered on the approach of the security forces and fire was directed by the terrorists at the security forces," it said.

"Terrorists were seen with others of the group to run into a nearby village. In the ensuing action, two males, nine women and two juveniles were killed," the communiqué said.

"A hut, caught fire and ammunition was heard to explode within the hut. Nine unidentified bodies were later recovered."

The communiqué added that a search of the village led to the recovery of a Communist weapon, loaded magazines, a mortar bomb and a quantity of small arms ammunition of Communist origin. The tribal area where the incident occurred was not named in the bulletin.

In another incident, nine blacks were injured, two of them seriously, when a Communist-made grenade was hurled into the bar of a hotel in a tribal area north-west of Salisbury on Friday night.

Meanwhile, a white woman was killed yesterday by guerrillas in an ambush near Chipping, while her husband shot it out with their attackers.

Reuter

## SWAPO willing to resume negotiations with West

BY MICHAEL HOLMAN

SWAPO, the South West Africa People's Organisation, has an Angola on May 5, in which announced its willingness to several hundred Namibians were resume negotiations on Namibia.

In a communiqué issued after the two-day meeting of the five African "front-line" Presidents in the Angolan capital of Luanda this weekend, SWAPO said it was prepared to resume talks "to resolve the remaining unsettled issues in the proposals of the five Western powers."

These issues include the port of Walvis Bay, the location of the 1,500 South African troops during the transition period before independence, and certain features of the transition administration.

SWAPO broke off negotiations after a South African raid on a

SWAPO camp in southern Angola on May 5, in which

several hundred Namibians were killed.

According to a SWAPO source tonight, the front-line States, probably through their chairman, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, will brief the Western powers on the weekend summit and a meeting between SWAPO and the five should follow soon after that.

SWAPO's decision to reopen negotiations is seen by observers as the result of pressure from the front-line States, who were concerned at the apparent stalemate.

The front-line communiqué affirms continued moral, material and diplomatic support for the come soon.

NEW YORK, June 11. FORD HAS yielded to both public and Government pressure to recall 15m of its Pinto sub-compacts for improvements to the fuel system, which is alleged to have serious safety defects. The recall includes all Pintos except station-wagons made between 1971 and 1976.

The company's announcement came after months of wrangling over the Pinto's safety. Argument centred on the fuel tank, which is said to be liable to leak and explode in rear-end collisions.

Ford, which already faced

numerous court cases and has paid out millions of dollars in out-of-court settlements arising from accidents involving the Pinto. But it has maintained that the design posed no unreasonable risks.

Concern about the Pinto, which is one of the most successful sub-compacts produced by the U.S. car industry, reached national level last year, when Mr. Ralph Nader, the consumer advocate, called for action.

Next came an "initial determination" by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, a Government agency, that the car's fuel system did have a safety defect.

Since 1975, the administration said, there had been 53 deaths associated with fuel-tank fires.

Ford assembly suspensions,

Page 2

rising demand.

The report also maintains that South Africa's stockpiles of oil, which are a closely guarded secret, may in fact be sufficient for only 18 months at current rates of consumption. Even with reduced consumption (rationing is already in force) the report says: "If all South Africa's imports were cut off the country could probably last for a maximum of two years... during this time, however, there would be enormous economic and social disruption."

At present South Africa imports 99 per cent. of all its oil, mostly (90 per cent.) from Iran and Bernard Rivers. The report is to be published this week.

The report's authors—who last year studied Rhodesian oil sanctuaries for the Commonwealth—conclude that South Africa's

plant will hardly keep up with

## Ford agrees to recall the Pinto

## ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL FROM LEBANON

## Christian take-over planned

BY DAVID LENNON

PALESTINIAN and Christian forces in southern Lebanon shelled each other today as liaison officers of the United Nations interim force in Lebanon were due to move into Beaufort castle, the Palestinian position closest to the Israeli border.

Lieut.-General Emmanuel Erskine of Ghana, the commander of the UN force, complained yesterday that although Mr. Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, had twice promised that UN liaison officers could take up positions at the castle, the UN officials had been blocked by Palestinian forces holding the fortress.

The UN spokesman in Jerusalem said this was afternoon unable to confirm whether the UN officers had taken up their positions today. Beaufort is frequently used by the Palestinian forces north of the Litani River to shell the Israeli-backed Christian villages to the south.

Gen. Erskine also complained that Israel was not co-operating with the UN in advance of Tuesday's final stage of the withdrawal of Israeli troops who invaded south Lebanon three months ago.

He said that Israel told him it talk with the Christian militia in the area about future deployment, or the choice of leaving quietly, or being ejected by a large force of riot police which was waiting outside the gates.

The situation at the other Renault plant affected by strikes, remains confused. Workers in the press shop at Flins near Paris, have already been ejected by police once from the factory but when it re-opened on Thursday after a three-day shut-down they immediately re-occupied the press shop.

The company is losing about a third of its production of vehicles at Flins and it has asked some 70 of the strikers, many of them immigrant workers, to One Grand Prix racing programme into a full three-car

The unions are making team

PARIS, June 11. STRIKERS at the Renault plant of Cleon near Rouen abandoned their occupation of the factory in the early hours of Saturday morning. They had been faced with the choice of leaving quietly, or being ejected by a large force of riot police which was waiting outside the gates.

For one thing, the two main unions are split over whether to treat the strike action as the first way of a general assault on the Government's economic policy or as rather unrepresentative and limited incident.

None-the-less the unions, led by the CGT Communist dominated union, are calling for widespread sympathy action tomorrow throughout the metallurgical industry.

John Grifiths writes from Le Mans. Regie Renault, flushed with success from its first overall victory in the Le Mans 24-hour race since it first entered a car in 1950, is to expand its Formula

One Grand Prix racing programme into a full three-car

The unions are making team

Australian warning to EEC over imports

CANBERRA, June 11. AUSTRALIA TODAY threatened to take action against imports of self-centred way, expecting the from Europe unless the Common rest of the world to play by the rules while they go their own Australian agricultural exports.

Mr. Doug Anthony, Deputy Prime Minister, accused the EEC of having an insular and self-centred approach to international trade negotiations. He was appalled and bitterly disappointed that the Common Market had rejected Australian proposals to improve trade, which was nearly US\$1bn in the EEC's favour in 1976-77.

The EEC has told Australia that its complaints about barriers against agricultural exports must be settled in international trade talks and not through bilateral negotiations.

Mr. Anthony said: "The Community approaches both bilateral and multilateral trade discussions

Portugal still not winning battle for confidence

BY JIMMY BURNS

FIGURES JUST released by the Portuguese Institute of Foreign Investment show that the Government is yet to succeed in generating the kind of confidence capable of attracting much needed foreign capital.

The Institute, which was established this year to supervise direct foreign investment in Portugal and control all deeds concerning transfer of technology, dealt with a total of 77 requests to invest in Portugal during the first four months of this year. Fifteen projects were authorised by the Institute, representing a total investment (transfer of capital) of Escudos 21,200 (55m).

Although no official statistics are available for last year's foreign investment (the Institute has no comparative figures as it and metal manufacturing.

was only established in January) total investment for the first quarter of this year is below the average quarterly investment for 1976, estimated at Escudos 32,000 (82m).

According to Portugal's current foreign investment code, projects presented to the Institute are only approved once the companies involved have succeeded in convincing the Portuguese authorities that the investment will be of overall value to the Portuguese economy. This is based on three essential criteria: positive contribution towards the company's balance of payments, to the creation of jobs, and to the national added value.

Projects approved by the Institute fall into three main sectors: petrochemical, food-processing,

and metal manufacturing.

Delhi heartened by West's promise of \$2.3bn aid

BY K. K. SHARMA

THE PROMISE by the Aid India Consortium of 10 Western countries and Japan to give record assistance of \$2.3bn to India has been received with considerable satisfaction here.

It is seen to reflect the view that the Indian economy is basically sound and capable of absorbing such a large amount of aid.

India's foreign exchange reserves have been rising fast and now stand at more than \$5.6bn. However, both the World Bank and the Indian Government have pointed out that just two bad monsoons could wipe out the accumulated reserves as well as the current food-grain stocks of about 18m tonnes.

The aid is mainly intended to help the Government to carry out its strategy for rural development. Both the World Bank and

the projects will begin soon since the Government wants to avoid the charge levelled in the past that tardiness on its part has meant the lapsing of large amounts of aid.

The pledge of \$150m, which gave £44m last year, the U.S. has pledged \$90m, thereby resuming aid after a gap of seven years (aid was suspended by President Nixon during the 1971 war over Bangladesh).

Malaysian Premier calls election

BY WONG SULONG

KUALA LUMPUR, June 11. DATUK HUSSEIN ONN, the dissolved tomorrow, and elections will be held simultaneously with the federal Parliament tomorrow to allow for early general elections.

Although the date has not been announced, Malaysian news papers, including the national newspaper Berita Harian, are predicting July 8 as polling day.

Legislative assemblies in all the 13 states, except Kelantan, Sabah and Sarawak, will also be

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## WORLD TRADE NEWS

# Chinese adopt flexible approach to imports

BY COLINA McDougall

CHINA'S TRADE will soon see major new growth, according to Mr. Li Chiang, the Foreign Trade Minister, who is quoted in the latest issue of the official foreign trade journal, China's Foreign Trade Journal. China's foreign trade import-export business had gone very well in the first half of this year, he said, following a 12 per cent overall increase last year.

Discussing China's import-export policy and practices, Mr. Li said Chinese trading corporations had become more flexible, and had now restored or adopted international practices. Mr. Li gave a number of examples of these. The trading corporations would now agree to accept export orders made

according to buyers' designs and trade-marks, with buyers' own materials, or in the case of machinery and spares, to fit the specifications of the buyers' own equipment.

They would also adopt different forms of payment, sell goods at Chinese trade exhibitions abroad, make consignment sales in other countries and adjust the prices of Chinese exports in accordance with prevailing international prices.

Mr. Li also noted that China would continue to buy complete plants, but this would depend on its ability to pay either immediately, or within a specified period of time. Some of the payment would include cash instalments, fairly long-term deferred payments, exchanges of pro-

ducts, or "other prevailing forms of payment."

Speaking of his visits to Europe last autumn and the signing of a trade agreement with the EEC, Mr. Li reiterated Peking's desire to learn from the advanced technology and experience of the West in industrial and agricultural production.

He believed, he said, that economic and technical exchanges would make steady headway between China and Western Europe. On the long-term agreement with Japan, he noted that had allowed the increase of some major import and export items from year to year. But it would only represent part of Sino-Japanese trade, which would be stimulated by other arrangements as well.

## Call for more UK exports to Bulgaria

BY MARGARET HUGHES

BRITISH INDUSTRY is not making enough effort to export to the Bulgarian market and as a result is losing substantial business to its EEC partners, according to Mr. Leopold Friedman, chairman of the Bulgarian Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Speaking at a press conference in London to announce this Fair, Mr. Friedman said the level of British interest is reflected in a small number of companies which have booked space in the British Pavilion at the fair, which is to be held from September 3 to 10.

Only 17 companies are so far participating. This is one less than last year when British participation was again disappointing by comparison with that of other EEC countries—West Germany was represented by 160 companies while there were around 100 French participants.

As a result, the level of British exports to Bulgaria trails well behind West Germany and which includes a foundry, GRN France, is less than half of what is understood to be involved in negotiations for this project.

Japan, Austria, Switzerland and Italy are also involved in negotiations for this project.

Land and the Benelux countries are being undertaken in small tonnage chemicals, furfural, alcohol, polypropylene and phosphogypsum. CIB and Simon Carves have already undertaken contracts in Bulgaria and it is hoped that the visit here next month of Mr. Pankov, the Bulgarian Minister for the Chemical Industry, will result in further participation by British companies.

• Machine building—plant capacity is being doubled under the current Five Year Plan while a major project is being undertaken as a joint venture with Romania on the Danube. Mr. Toncho Tchakarov, Bulgarian Minister for Machine Building is to visit Britain before the end of the year.

He singled out several sectors which offered British companies particular potential:

• Offshore oil exploration—Bulgaria needs know-how and equipment for exploration work in the Black Sea.

• Metallurgy—Bulgaria is estab-

lishing a major new complex which includes a foundry. GRN France, is less than half of what is understood to be involved in negotiations for this project.

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## HONGKONG (Selangor) RUBBER

### MR. MATHEWS' STATEMENT

The Sixty-Sixth Annual General Meeting of Hongkong (Selangor) Rubber Limited was held on June 9 in London, Mr. D. R. Mathews, the Chairman, presiding.

The following is an extract from his circulated statement:

After serving the company for 43 years as a director, including 34 years as Chairman, Mr. Jack Addinall retired on June 3, 1978. Sir Finlay Gilchrist, O.B.E., who joined the board in 1954, also retired. Mr. P. T. Gunton, J.M.A. and Mr. R. H. Paylor have been appointed to fill the vacancies. Both gentlemen are well qualified by their extensive experience in the management of plantation companies, both having also served in the East for many years. Their confirmation at the annual general meeting is warmly recommended. Shareholders will wish me to acknowledge the outstanding services which the company has received from Mr. Addinall and Sir Finlay Gilchrist.

Rubber crop harvested during 1977 was 4 per cent below estimate but at 307,084 kg. was considered satisfactory taking into consideration the effects of protracted wintering and a subsequent dry spell. Net proceeds from rubber sales were £128,301, down by the same percentage from the 1976 figure.

Hongkong Tin started mining again in the company's leases during the year, and tribute income, received from July 1977, totalled £537,715 for the financial year. In January a landslide covered both gravel pumps in the mine hole and tin ore production has been affected while rehabilitation work proceeds. Present indications are that it should be possible to restore both mining units by June and the Tin Company intends to make up for the delay by installing additional mining units. Tribute income for the current financial year to date is £15,900.

A recent speech by the Chief Minister of Selangor suggests that the State government intends that renewals of mining leases may in future be conditional upon some participation by a State mining company. No official notification has, however, been promulgated—but the Tin Company expects to have largely completed the mining of the area covered by our leases by their expiry dates.

The surplus on trading, including tin tribute, was £62,578 and after bringing in investment income and the share of associated company's profit, the pre-tax profit was £113,526, compared with £54,352 for the previous year. We are recommending a final dividend of 5.94 pence per share, making, with the interim of 1.32 pence paid last February, a total of 7.26 pence per share for the year. Prospects for 1978 depend largely upon tin tribute received but on the basis of the situation reported above we hope that results will be as satisfactory as those for 1977.

The Report was adopted.

AGENTS AND SECRETARIES: HARRISONS & CROSFIELD, LIMITED

## Lloyds Bank Interest Rates

Lloyds Bank Limited has increased its Base Rate from 9% to 10% p.a. with effect from Monday 12th June 1978.

The rate of interest on 7-day notice Deposit accounts and Savings Bank accounts is increased from 6% to 6½% p.a.

The change in Base Rate and Deposit account interest will also be applied from the same date by the United Kingdom branches of

Lloyds Bank International Limited  
The National Bank of New Zealand Limited  
and by  
Lewis's Bank Limited

## Ford suspends production at small car plants

BY TERRY DODSWORTH

Ford, the second largest U.S. car producer, is to close temporarily its assembly operations at San Jose, California and Menlo Park, New Jersey, because of disappointing low sales of its Pinto and Mercury Bobcat models.

Production at the two plants will be suspended for one week from today, laying off some 3,750 men.

Mr. Henry Ford II, the chairman of Ford, said in a recent interview, however, that these two models were the only cars of which the company had adequate stocks. They are both small cars by American standards.

Speaking to Automotive News

he said that Americans were buying cars at present to hedge against inflation, and Ford was "sold out of just about everything except Pintos and Bobcats."

Mr. Ford went on to suggest

that the U.S. producers will in summer for retooling for output pressures by increasing prices put of 1979 models.

## Olympic Airbus purchases

By Our Own Correspondent

ATHENS, June 11. ROMANIA AND Nigeria are considering an oil deal which could help to reduce substantially Bucharest's dependence on imports of crude from the Middle East according to informed sources.

The move follows the state visit of General Olusegun Obasanjo Nigerian head of State, to Bucharest last week. General Obasanjo and President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania signed a

wide-bodied 255-seat airliners will be delivered to Olympic Airways in February.

Olympic Airways has an option for three more such aircraft for delivery in 1981.

Also competing for the sale of new aircraft to Olympic Airways was Boeing, which has already supplied the airline with 25 Boeing jets, two of them 747

of its strongest growth sectors.

BUCHAREST, June 11.

Although few details have emerged about the deal, Western diplomats believe that Nigeria may replace Kuwait in the long-mooted Constanza Oil Refinery project on the Black Sea. Negotiations on this complex which would refine Kuwait oil for export to the West by Romania, are believed to be deadlocked over Kuwait's desire for a share in the profits. Romania anxious to preserve its economic independence would prefer a compensation or counter-agreement.

Romania, although it has for many years had considerable oil reserves, is now a net importer largely because of the demand of its petrochemical industry, one of the strongest growth sectors.

Romania's oil imports.

## Romania plans oil deal with Nigeria

BY ROGER BOYES

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## SHIPPING REPORT

### Tanker charter rates in the doldrums

BY LYNTON McLAIN, INDUSTRIAL STAFF

TANKER CARGO rates remained even current rates may not be sized units inquiry was sufficient almost unchanged last week, sustained. Galibald Wrightson, to maintain existing rates. A 40,000-ton vessel closed a deal continuing on the lines noted by brokers, said last week.

In the clean cargo sector, the Mediterranean again showed the best returns for owners, with the Gulf has been more buoyant than generally elsewhere. Rates

There was a moderate increase in activity for very large crude carriers on behalf of U.S. oil companies. But even the entry of major companies, including Exxon and Socony had little effect on the rate structure. Worldwide 19 appeared firmly established.

The week passed with a better than expected number of fixtures concluded, but there was no major change in owners' fortunes. The Caribbean Sea loading terminals absorbed a fair amount of black oil carriers in the small to medium range sizes.

Towards the end of the week, inquiries eased, particularly among U.S. charterers.

Inquiries for tonnage in the medium size ship range from the Mediterranean and West African sectors remained steady. But on the market. For medium obtain a premium.

## JAL brings you Japan from yen to Zen.



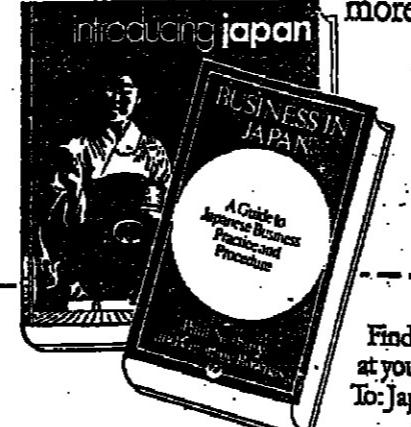
Before you go to Japan, it's a good idea to know something about this fascinating and very different country.

That's why Japan Air Lines have published two superb books that will make learning about Japan a pleasure.

'Business in Japan' will give you important insights into Japanese business practice and procedure.

And 'Introducing Japan' will give you a broad picture of Japanese history, culture and religion. Like we said: Japan from yen to Zen.

When you get to Japan, you'll find that JAL is on hand to give you more help.



In Tokyo, on the mezzanine floor of the Imperial Hotel, you'll find the JAL Executive Service Lounge.

With everything you need except the overheads, it's almost better than having your own Tokyo office.

The lounge has regular office facilities—free or a nominal charge—and the JAL staff there will take care of your travel and accommodation arrangements.

They will also help you with all aspects of your business, including introductions to Japanese companies, through JETRO, the Japan External Trade Organisation.

Remember too, these are just a part of the JAL Executive Service, the first and still the most comprehensive package of business aids for executives visiting Japan.

It gives you all the help you need—before you go, on the way and when you get there.

With at least 25 flights a week from Europe, and JAL's incomparable in-flight service, you'll realise why JAL fly more Europeans to Japan than any other airline.

We never forget how important you are.



Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Position \_\_\_\_\_  
Company \_\_\_\_\_

## HOME NEWS

### Coal Board, Shell discuss £15m. gas from coal plan

BY DAVID FISHLOCK, SCIENCE EDITOR

**THE NATIONAL COAL BOARD** is the coal by hot, high-pressure, discussing with Royal Dutch Shell its possible participation sulphur ash is readily converted into petrochemical products or convert coal into a liquid feedstock for the petrochemical industry.

The new process, called super-critical gas extraction, is one of three British coal conversion techniques which the Government announced last month it will help to fund.

The Department of Energy is to provide £20m towards an estimated total cost of £43m to demonstrate each of the three technologies on the scale of large pilot plants.

The Coal Board believes the ideal site for a supercritical gas extraction pilot plant would be on a small pilot plant at the Coal Board's Stoke Orchard laboratory.

The plant is envisaged as consuming up to 24 tonnes of crushed coal daily, and as producing a hydrogen-rich extract at the rate of up to 10 tonnes a day.

This extract dissolved out of the

### Tories spurn demand for 'broadcast code'

BY RICHARD EVANS, LOBBY EDITOR

**LORD THORNEYCROFT**, Conservative party chairman, has referred Labour Party demands for a mutually agreed code of conduct on the content of party political broadcasts after complaints about the Tory broadcast last week.

Mr. Ron Hayward, Labour party general secretary, had written to criticising the party political broadcast on the grounds that there was "a possible deception of many viewers by the admixture of actors and people photographed in the street."

The Conservative party chairman replied yesterday that there was nothing new about the use of actors in party political broadcasts. He gave an assurance that all the street interviews in the broadcast were genuine.

"I am surprised if, as you tell me, some Labour politicians were unable to make the distinction between the staged sequences of concern to some of them if we were correct."

and genuine street interviews, their names had to be supplied (for what purpose you do not specify) either prior to or after undertaking work of this nature."

According to Conservative politicians, the row illustrates the anxiety of many Labour leaders at the increased professionalism injected into Tory broadcasts recently by Saatchi and Saatchi, the party's advertising agents.

#### Signatures

The broadcast on Thursday was the second party political they had prepared.

Lord Thorneycroft said that he did not see the purpose of supplying Labour with the names of the actors.

The actors and the crew who made this film were professional men and women going about their lawful business.

"I imagine you would agree with me that a party should express its message with all the professionalism it can command."

All the facts in our broadcast

"In addition, it seems to us that two very simple principles should apply. Facts given should be correct. Opinions should be honest."

"I imagine you would agree with me that a party should express its message with all the professionalism it can command."

"All the facts in our broadcast

### Sacrifices to slow inflation wasted, says Mrs. Thatcher

BY ROBIN REEVES

**MRS. MARGARET THATCHER** extra 4p on income tax, though "they should tear off the mask of course, this effect won't come of moderation and look in the mirror" through until after October.

"Once again, it is the wealth-producing part of the nation mostly working in private industry, which has to carry the whole of the can for Labour's total failure to manage the economy properly."

This "cynical" political manoeuvre might be good socialism, but it was "the economics of the mad-house."

Mrs. Thatcher defended herself against the charge of "extremism."

If it was extremist to want to cut taxes, to be concerned about the declining standards in schools and hospitals, increasing lawlessness and violence, or about the rundown of the armed forces, yes, she was an extremist, and in good company.

#### Sense of purpose

There would be no "extremism" in the coming Conservative Government.

"A change of direction, a new and lively sense of purpose, a progressive putting of our house in order—yes."

"These things there will be, and not a day too soon. But extremism there will not be, in either our policies or our party."

If Labour really wanted to know where the face of fuls are Brecon and Radnor and extremism was to be found.

The party faithful were sent away in good heart for the expected General Election campaign.

The Tories hold eight of the 2300 civil servants in the life of the present Government and its responsibilities have been greatly increased—the most recent being the addition of agriculture and most higher education, in Wales.

The conference was the first by the Welsh Tories to cover two days, and was generally felt to have been a considerable success.

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What else was the country to make of a Government which promised single-figure inflation "forever" on Tuesday and produced a double-figure bank rate on Thursday and all but a double-figure mortgage rate on Friday?

Describing the increase in national insurance contributions as a "jobs tax," Mrs. Thatcher said that the new measures would destroy 100,000 jobs and eventually add 1½ per cent more to the cost of living.

"It is the equivalent to an

overstatement of the White Paper leaves unresolved, in particular the establishment of a joint representation committee, representing all independent recognised trade unions in a company.

Representatives of non-union groups, however, large, would have no right to membership of the joint representation committee and could only be included in its discussions if the union agreed.

The power of veto over non-union groups, including middle-managers, which it is proposed to grant to unions in the mechanism setting up joint representation committees, is unacceptable to BIM.

"To suggest that companies are free to set up parallel discussions is an inadequate substitute."

The institute believes that their own policy statement on Employee Participation, The Way Ahead, would achieve that co-operation without the need for legislation. Copies of this document too have been sent to Mr. Callaghan and Mr. Dell.

Sir Derek says in his letter to Mr. Callaghan that he is concerned that managers will not be represented.

"The British Institute of Management fully supports the view put forward in the White Paper that the potential benefits of industrial democracy can be achieved only through co-operation between employers and employees."

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**Expansion**

The Government had accused industry of failing to invest, yet Vickers had cut its investment programme by a third as a result of the delay in payment.

Lord Rubens, chairman of Vickers, said last month that Howson-Alphry, its lithographic plate subsidiary, would not be able to expand on to a newly acquired site.

Production at the company's works in Alphry had available capacity, but there would be no extension until compensation for nationalisation was received.

Vickers had been paid only £3m for its 50 per cent share of the British Aircraft Corporation, valued at £150m.

Sir Derek mentions in his letter to Mr. Dell points which he says were expressed yesterday by Mr. Derek Extra, chairman of the British Institute of Management.

Sir Derek, also chairman of the National Coal Board, has written to the Prime Minister and to Mr. Edmund Dell, the Secretary for Trade, asking for discussions on the Government's plans.

Sir Derek says in his letter to Mr. Callaghan that he is concerned that managers will not be represented.

"The British Institute of Management fully supports the view put forward in the White Paper that the potential benefits of industrial democracy can be achieved only through co-operation between employers and employees."

The institute believes that their own policy statement on Employee Participation, The Way

AN ATTACK on the Government over compensation for nationalisation of the aircraft and shipbuilding industries was made this morning by Mr. Michael Garry, MP for North West Surrey and vice-chairman of the Conservative Industry Committee.

Mr. Garry said in his letter to Mr. Callaghan that he is concerned that managers will not be represented.

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**Lutyens House office block sold for £10.2m**

By John Brennan, Property Correspondent

IN ONE OF THE largest inter-

est property sales of the year,

Electricity Supply Nominees has sold its freehold on the 168,000 sq ft Lutyens House office block in Finsbury Square, London, EC2, to the National Water Council Superannuation Fund for £10.2m.

ESN, the £1bn pension fund of the electricity supply industry, sold the mid-1930s block as part of its continuous property portfolio rationalisation programme.

The fund, advised by investment surveyors Richard Ellis, holds about £350m-worth of properties including a substantial portfolio of more modern office accommodation in the City.

**WANTED**

MODERN USED ROLLING MILLS, wire rod

and tube drawing plant—roll forming machines

—slitting—flattening and cut-to-length lines—

—cold saws—presses—guillotines, etc.

0902 42541/2/3 Telex 336414

Upper Docks group, they appear in meetings with the authority to be moving towards a joint arrangement with Government on the docks future.

Opponents of the closure

plans have begun a leaflet and poster campaign to present their arguments and have arranged a public meeting on June 28 and a delegate meeting on July 11.

It is possible that the authority and the unions will have presented their planned joint industries and services.

While representatives from the eight docks unions also approached document to Mr. William Rodgers, Secretary, before either meeting.

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# Technical Page

Edited by ARTHUR BENNETT and TED SCHOETERS

## TRANSPORT

### City bus goes on the rails

THERE COULD be a considerable saving in fuel and wear and tear on track in remote districts should tests of a lightweight rail vehicle which begin this month prove successful.

Derived from the Leyland National city bus, the railbus is going on trial as part of a joint evaluation by Leyland Vehicles and British Rail's Research and Development Division of low-cost vehicle construction methods for possible application to rail systems.

The built-in advantage of using a unit derived from machines produced on an assembly line is that advanced technology can be introduced as a matter of course while manufacturing costs stay low.

Most of the components of the city bus are going into the railbuses which are thus backed by experience which has gone

the 6,000 or so units sold since 1972.

The BR/Leyland experimental vehicle will be tested at speeds up to 80 mph, the vehicle being flexibly mounted on an unpowered modified rail underframe. The 12 metre prototype is intended to carry 80 passengers and their luggage and consists of two front ends of city buses joined together so that driving compartments are provided at either end of the rail unit.

Designs up to 15 metres in length are to be evaluated.

This experimental work should be of interest in many overseas countries, particularly those where track maintenance is such that standard heavy trains have to proceed with caution.

More from Leyland Vehicles on Leyland 21400, at Leyland, Preston, PR5 1SN.

## ELECTRONICS

### Board tests on site

PRINTED circuit board faults can be diagnosed in the field with the 2225 portable tester introduced by GenRad of Bourne End.

The company maintains that the unit will reduce spare board stocking costs and, since the instrument is a true functional tester, boards can confidently be returned to use after repair.

The GR2225 makes use of a 16 bit microcomputer with 128 fully programmable drivers/sensors, guarded probe diagnostics, six user power supplies, magnetic tape program storage, a paper strip printer, alpha-

numeric display and a built-in digital voltmeter.

A useful advantage is that programs written for a company's production-based PC board tester (GenRad, Teradyne, Computer Automation, Micro and Instrumentation Engineering) can be used to test the same boards in the field with the 2225, eliminating new software writing costs.

There is even a built-in acoustic coupler and modem that enable test programs to be received over telephone lines.

Connection between board and tester has been simplified—no costly device adaptors are needed.

More on 0628 26611.

## Touchless access

THE LATEST variant in door access control, claimed to be virtually vandal-proof since it has neither card slots nor push buttons, is a system from Schlage Electronics of California, marketed in the UK by Inertial Systems of Egham, Surrey.

Those desiring access simply present a "Command Key" similar to a credit card, a few inches away from a concealed sensor. When the internal equipment has established validity it will operate an electronic lock and allow access to a specified door, turnstile or barrier.

More on 07843 4400.

## COMPANY NOTICES

### BANK HANDLOWY WARSZAWIE S.A.

SUS 30,000,000

### FLOATING RATE NOTES

1976/81

The rate of interest applicable for the six month period beginning June 12th 1978 and ending December 12th 1978 and set by the reference Agent is 8.1% annually.

### CHILEAN GOVERNMENT LONG TERM DEBT

DEBT LAW No. 8982

### CHILEAN GOVERNMENT 4.5% BONDS

1983

Midland Bank Limited announces that the Chilean Government bond issue of 1 July 1978 has been met by a return of Bonds to the nominal value of £1,000.

The distinctive numbers of the bonds drawn up to date are as follows:

Serial Number 1 £1000

203 562 567 1030 2773

2851 3168 3516 4630 4660 4743

481

The above bonds should be presented at the New Issue Department of Midland Bank Limited, 100 Fenchurch Street, London EC3M 4AB, no later than 12th July 1978. Most all coupons subsequent to 1 July 1978 will be deducted from the principal amount of the bond. The coupons will be deducted from the principal amount.

Interest on a period of four clear days will be required for examination.

New Issue Department,

Mariner House,

100 Fenchurch Street, London, EC3N 4DA.

Telephone David Jacobs.

061/405 2294

**MOTOR CARS**

Mercedes-Benz Dealers CLOVER LEAF CARS

280 EW 123, 1977. Med. red, bumper, clock, radio, stereo, Radio-cassette, one owner. £9,250

280 SE, 1976. Mid. blue, pvc. sun, auto, ps, E foot, low mileage. Full history. £9,250

Telephone David Jacobs.

061/405 2294

**PUBLIC NOTICES**

THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA

VARIABLE RATE DEBT LAW No. 8982

The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea announce that the above Stock will be the 1978/79 debt issue.

Stock Date: 31st December, 1978.

Stock Price: £100 per £100 Stock.

Stock Date: 12th June, 1978.

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# Building and Civil Engineering

## Cubitts adds £17m more

DURING THE past six weeks, Cubitts have won contracts to a total value of £17m, additional to the £10m announced at the start of that period.

Of the total, £7m of the work is in Scotland where the largest contract of the lot has been awarded. This is a £1.1m prestige office block job for CEN (Properties), the company which handles investments for the mineral pension fund working in this instance in partnership with Glasgow City Council.

Elsewhere in the Glasgow area, at Cathcart, a two-storey computer building costing £23m is to be erected for the South of Scotland Electricity Board. And under a third Scottish contract, just under £1m worth of houses (73 units) has been appointed, working with the Tuson College.

## French Kier gets by-pass award

ESSEX County Council has awarded a contract for £1.8m to French Kier Construction, a member of the French Kier Group, for the construction of a by-pass at Great Dunmow.

Designed to relieve the centre of the town of east-west A120 traffic by a new route along the old railway line south of Dunmow, there will also be a roundabout to provide a connection to the A130 to the south.

The work consists of about 4.9 kilometres of single 7.3 metre carriageway in flexible construction together with street lighting and accommodation works. This will require excavation of around 100,000 cubic metres of material.

Structures will consist of one reinforced concrete road bridge, a reinforced concrete footbridge, 490 metres of reinforced concrete retaining wall, a river bridge with prestressed concrete deck beams and reinforced concrete substructure, and one precast concrete culvert.

It has worked on all types of

are to be built at Uddington, Hamilton and Cubitts for Hamilton District Council.

In England, the largest of the awards appears to be one worth around £23m for the construction of an administrative centre at British Leyland's Chorley Park Division and there is a second large motor industry contract worth £2m with Ford for a series of jobs at Halewood.

These include £1.3m-worth of work on extensions to the transmission plant.

Another £2m award covers work on three listed buildings at Lancaster Gate, London, to transform them into flats, with the aim of creating a restaurant, medical centre and swimming pool. This refurbishment contract has been placed by the Run Corporation and a Saudi Arabian architect—A. Al-Saeed—kitchen and dining area extension for the Tuson College.

## McAlpine's butter plant award

WORTH ALMOST £2m, an award has gone to Sir Robert McAlpine and Sons from Empire Distillers for the construction at Swindon. Wiltshire, of a large butter packing plant.

Six separate buildings will go to form the complex on an area of 47,000 square metres, the site being close to the M4 motorway at Blagrove Farm.

The first operation, excavation of 75,000 cubic metres of spoil to a depth of four metres, begins immediately.

Completion will take place in two phases, the first aimed at July next year and the second for some three months later.

Architects and quantity surveyors are the Wyvern Partnership of Swindon.

## Mowlem & Dimsdale share £4.1m

IN WILLOUGHBY LANE, Tottenham, London, N17, a factory and warehouse space over 372,000 sq ft are to be built following a partnership between John Mowlem and Dimsdale Developments (South East) who will construct the building under a £4.1m contract.

The project will start on September 1 and the first units, from 5,000 sq ft upwards, will be completed towards the end of next year.

The development, situated within one mile of the North Circular Road, will be carried out in an established industrial area with good rail communications and a large labour pool. Both Angel Road and Northumberland Park Railway stations are within easy walking distance.

In the meantime, the Copper Development Association, which has for several years provided a major stimulus to firms who are seeking to develop solar heating for domestic applications, is organising a conference on the practical aspects of solar heating.

It will take place on September 5 during the September 4-15 exhibition of solar heating equipment and ancillary services at the Building Centre, Manchester, to which universities and colleges involved in this area of development have been invited to send displays of their work.

CDA is naturally interested to see the red metal play a role in solar heating panels and circuits which would be directly and immediately compatible with standard heating and water circuits in most homes.

More from Copper Development Association, Orchard House, Merton Lane, Potters Bar, Herts, EN6 3AP. Potters Bar 50711.

## Accepts screws easily

AVAILABLE in natural, dark oak, teak, mahogany, or walnut is a plastic "wood" from Turnbridges, London, S.W.17, which, the company says, will take screws as readily as real wood.

Because cracks in floorboards are a common area for unnecessary draughts, its Joy Plastic Wood should be used to combat these defects by filling straight from the tube or tin. Painting with its Joy Floor Stain, which dries quickly giving a high gloss non-scratch surface can then follow the filling operation.

The company advises a build up of the plastic wood, using a layer at a time, when working with deep areas, and the product is also suggested for parquet floors, which can be prone to chipping. Colours are available in tubes only.

More on 01-572 6581.

## £9.2m awards to Wimpey

A MAJOR CONTRACT in a total of £9.2m recently awarded to George Wimpey is a £4.5m petroleum development camp in Oman. The company will construct a self-contained camp at Marani in the Sultanate of Oman for Petroleum Development. Situated in the centre of the oilfield, the project comprises housing units, central mess facilities, laundry, bakery and kitchens, and will house company employees and their contractors. Also provided will be recreational facilities and all auxiliary services.

Out of five contracts totalling £10m one was for £5m for the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications is for the construction of a four-

## £3.4m for Henry Boot

FIVE CONTRACTS worth almost £3.4m have been recently awarded to Henry Boot Construction, the largest at £1.7m, being for the construction of 157 dwellings on the Iglo housing development near Fulwood for the Central Lancashire Development Corporation.

The company will build 14 warehouse units for £670,000 on the ASB Trading Estate at Bally-

ston, Glasgow for Municipal Mutual Insurance, the first phase of a new industrial development.

Extensions to Hope Hospital, Salford, for the North Western Regional Health Authority will cost £420,000 and the other jobs are four warehouses in Birmingham for Slough Estates Design and Construction and factory buildings on the Ordsall 14 Industrial Estate, Salford, part of Sal-

ford's Inner City Project,

£5m awarded to Taylor Woodrow.

The largest contract is for Littlewoods chain store in Hanley, Staffordshire, where, at a cost of £2.7m, a three-storey building will be sited in Lamb Street.

The third contract is for housing development in the Matchester area for the Northern Co-operative Society (Cromford) Housing

Standing and all other modern amenities for racegoers. This is £1.2m.

The project will start on January 1, 1979, and the first units, from 5,000 sq ft upwards, will be completed towards the end of next year.

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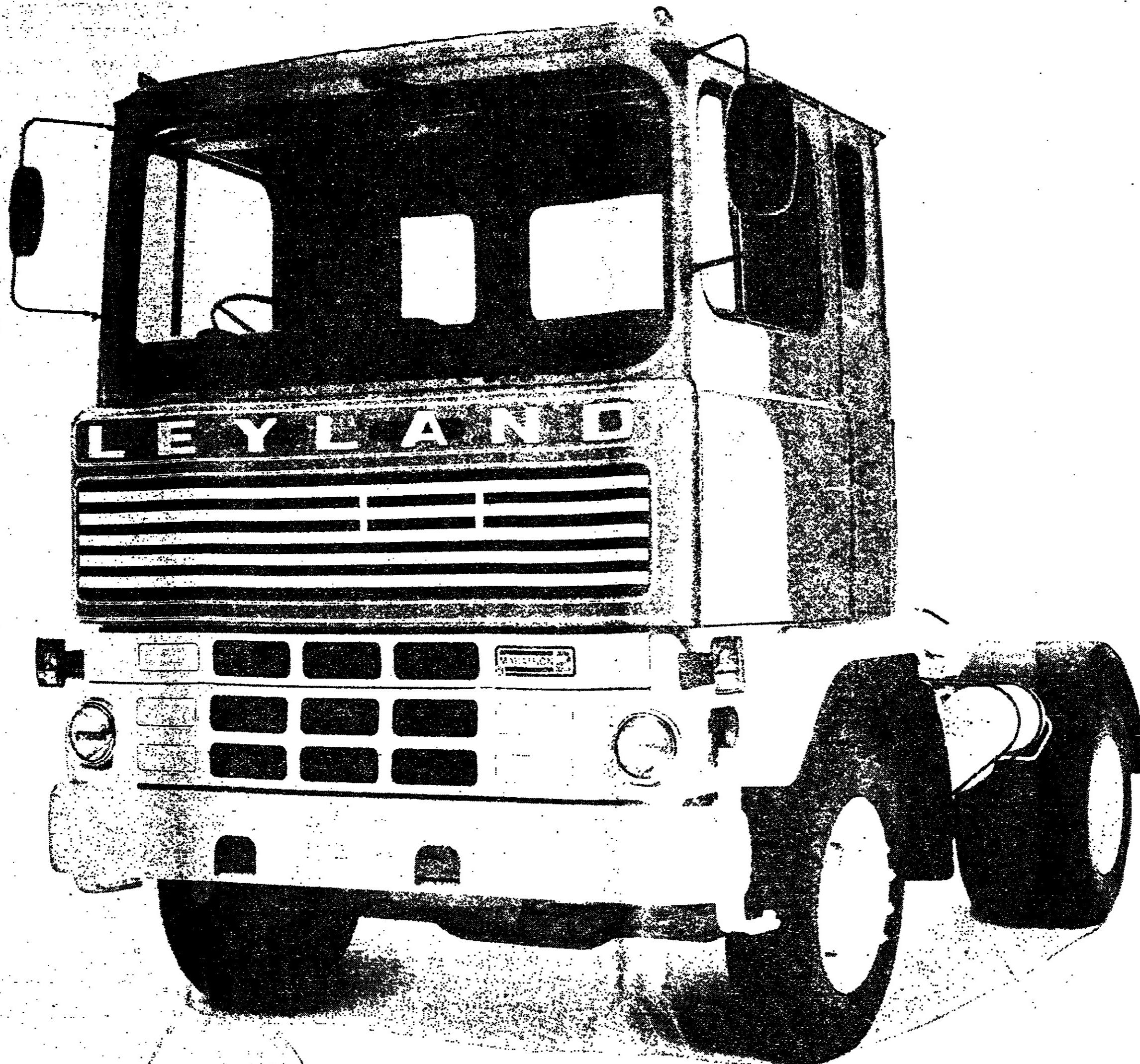
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# The Executive's and Office World

The recent Government White Paper on industrial democracy looked favourably on the flexible two-tier boards which operate in Danish companies. Hilary Barnes, in Copenhagen, explains how the system works and how employee directors have fared on them

## Something flexible in the boardroom state of Denmark

IF BRITISH companies are concerned at the prospect of two-tier boards they could do well to look to Denmark where they have long been part of the Danish tradition. In fact they appear to run so smoothly and so well established that businessmen are somewhat surprised if asked how well they think the system works.

Two tier boards were embodied in Denmark's first Companies Act in 1917 and there was no thought of altering the system when the Act was revised in 1930 and again in 1973. Its advantage over the UK system, according to Ministry of Commerce officials here, is that it is regulated by statute while at the same time retaining the advantage of very considerable flexibility.

### Legal rights

Under Danish law companies with share capital of over 400,000 kroner (£40,000) must have a board of directors, elected by the shareholders, and a management board, appointed by the directors. For companies with a smaller share capital the two-tier board is optional, but it has to be introduced whenever employees wish to exercise their right to elect representatives to the board of directors—a right which exists in all companies with 50 or more employees. And it applies both to joint stock companies and to private companies (Anpartsselskaber, similar to the GmbH).

There is no rigid division of function or personnel between the directors and management board. But the majority of the board of directors must consist of those who are not on the board of management. The chairman of the directors cannot also be a member of the board of management, although this does not mean he cannot be a working chairman. Management board members have the right to attend and vote at address meetings of the board of directors.

The division of functions between the two boards is only loosely defined and therefore varies widely in practice. This is the major difference between Danish and German law. In Germany there is a rigid division of functions between the supervisory and management Boards, and there is no overlapping membership. The German management board alone can bind the company in contracts with third parties and is also entirely responsible for

the management of the company. "The management shall be in charge of the current management of the company and shall in this connection observe the instructions and orders issued by the board of directors. The current management shall not include such transactions as are, in relation to the general circumstances of the company, of an unusual class or importance. Such transactions shall not be



Pou Svanholm, managing director of United Breweries, but not a member of the Board.



Steen Langebaek, managing director of Sophus Berendsen and a member of the board of Rentokil.

the day-to-day running of the company. The supervisory board's role is as its name suggests, to supervise and control.

The Danish board of directors also has a supervisory and overseeing function, while the management board is responsible for day-to-day operations, but members of both boards can bind the company vis-à-vis third parties.

The division of functions between the two boards is laid down in the Companies Act as follows:

"The board of directors shall supervise the management of the company's affairs and shall secure a warrantable organisation of the company's activities. Relations between the two boards of directors will in many cases be easier to dismiss a manager further defined either in the who was a board appointee and company's articles or in the not directly responsible to the board of directors and management is appointed, the board of directors is bound by the rules of procedure which a shareholders' board of directors and manage-

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He thought that the Danish system had some slight advantages over that of the UK. It

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shareholders appreciate the

safeguard that the managing

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CUTTING

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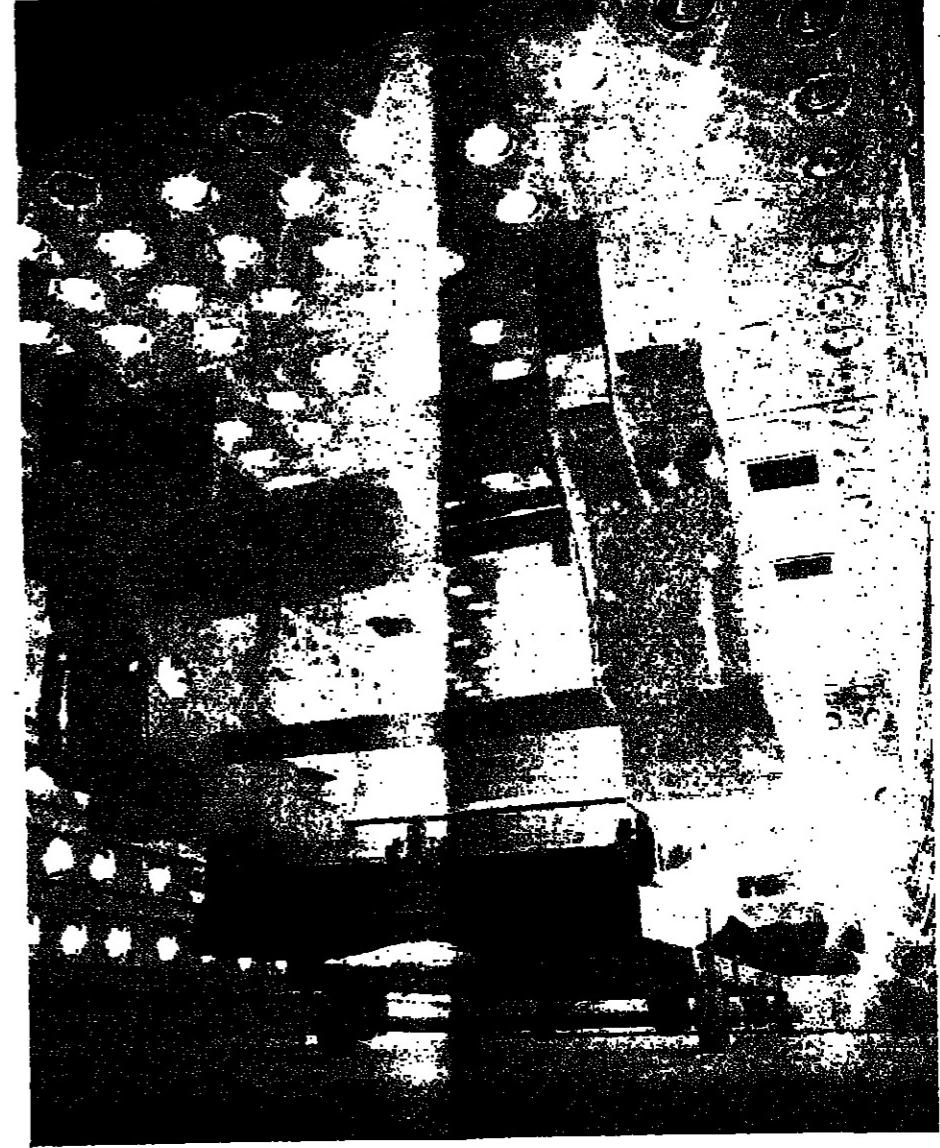
**Electric convection curing improves product quality**

Maua Industries Limited, Mansfield



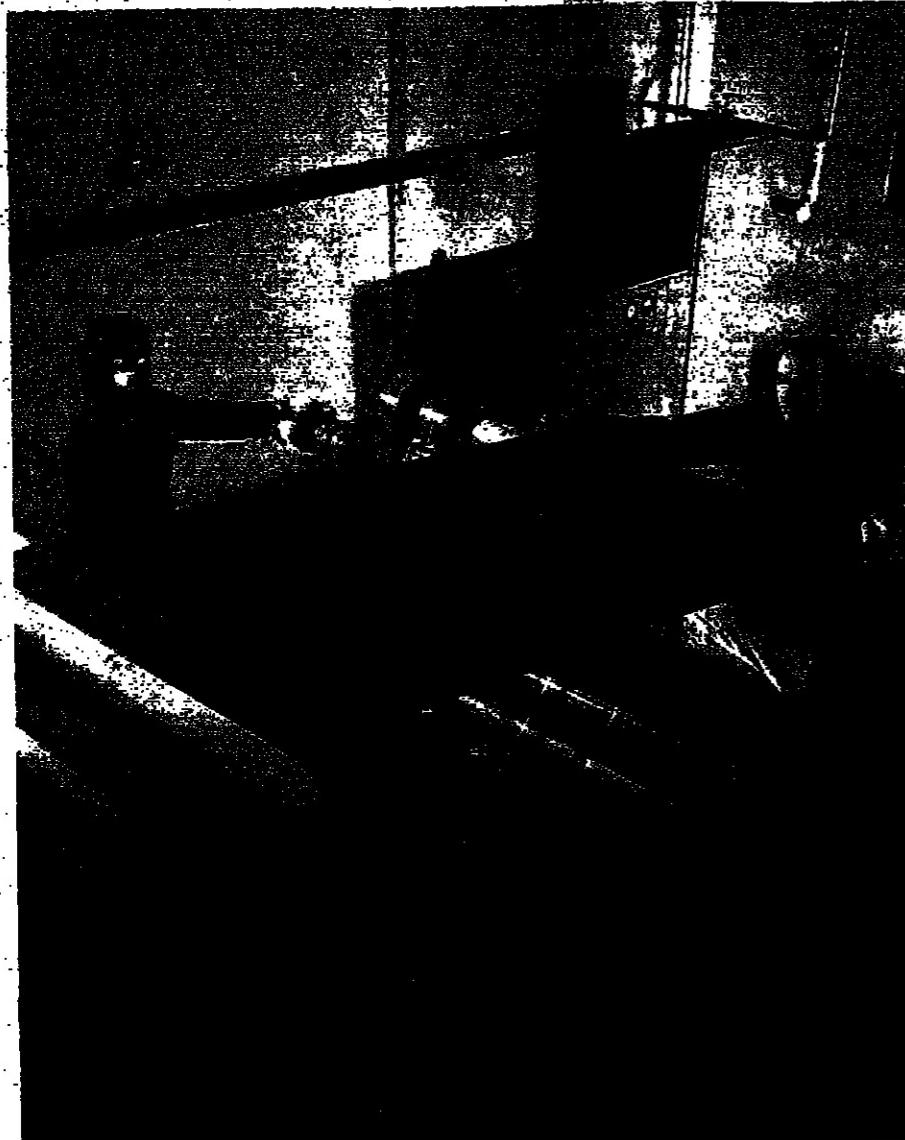
**Low-cost installation with electric vat heaters**

Slow Knox Limited, Rochester



**Electric infra-red oven speeds paint drying**

Hall and Hall Limited, Hampton



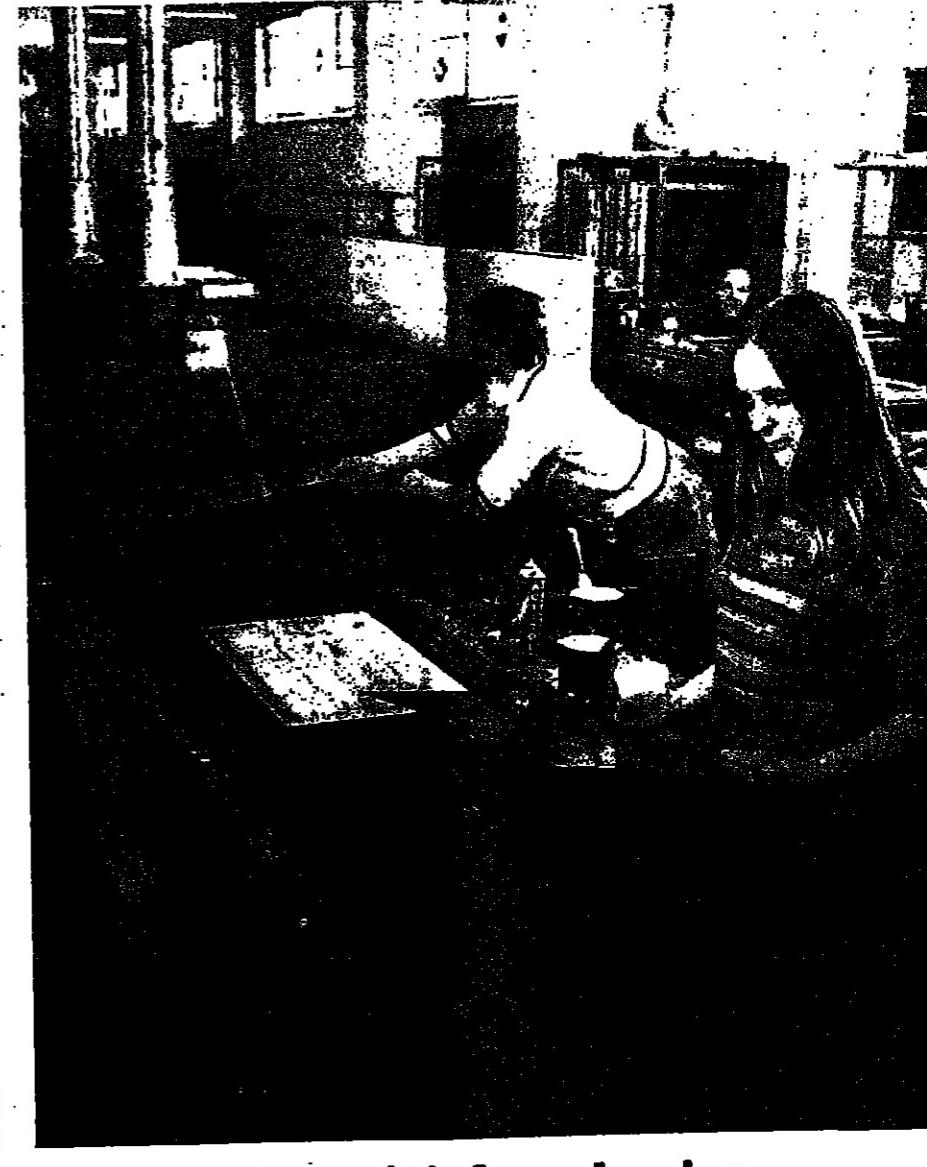
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**Small foundry makes big cost savings by going electric**

Compra Trim &amp; Nameplates Limited, Dunstable



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# Seeking prudence in a kingdom

BY SAMUEL BRITTON

"WHAT IS prudence in the distinctly anti-Keynesian conduct of every private family, Wall Street journals believe that can scarce be folly in that of a great kingdom." It is this maxim of Adam Smith which lies behind the letters I receive from people who are shocked by budget deficits and ask how many years' jail the directors of a joint stock company would receive who conducted them selves in the same way.

There is on the other hand another, and cogently argued, school of thought which maintains that the analogy between a family and a government is almost the opposite of the truth. The job of the Government budget is, on this view, to act as a balancing wheel. In other words, there should be budget deficits when the private sector is not spending sufficiently to promote full employment and budget surpluses when private spending is excessive. According to this view-known as "functional finance"-even over a whole business cycle there might have to be a budget deficit.

## Fuddy-duddy

Ten or 15 years ago an up-date economic student would have had no hesitation in coming out with the second view and regarding the balanced budget doctrine as fuddy-duddy. Even when interest in controlling the money supply revived, the balanced budget doctrine did not.

The monetarist prescription was for a hypothetical budget balance, based on revenue and spending at some hypothetical level of sustainable full employment. But no one now knows what a sustainable full employment level of national income really is. So this compromise doctrine is of limited help.

More recently, there has been a revival of interest in the idea of a balanced budget pure and simple. A distinguished U.S. authority on public finance, Professor James Buchanan, has recently written with two collaborators a paper urging that the House of Commons adopts a new Standing Order to be waived only by a two-thirds majority laying down that Government expenditure must not exceed revenue. *(The Consequences of Mr. Keynes)* Institute of Economic Affairs, 2, Lord North Street, SW1, 21.50.

The European Economic Policy committee headed by Professor Kurt Brundt (from the University of Bern) has called for a balanced budget to be achieved over five years.

Does this mean that the old doctrine has been re-established? By no means. The Bank for International Settlements regards fiscal stimulus, combined with strict monetary guidelines, as the best way to bolster flagging growth rates in the West. And

## Gladstone

Perhaps, however, I can point out a very practical difficulty to the budget-balancers. This is that it is far from clear which budgets they have in mind. The Gladstonian budget covered all central government expenditure, except that for which Parliament had explicitly sanctioned loan finance. The latter applied to certain capital operations which fell "below the line." The division was archaic and was dropped in the 1950s; so that the Gladstonian balance is not even calculated today.

The current balance of the public sector as a whole is in fact expected to be in surplus by £3.7bn in 1978-79. After taking in capital expenditure the public sector is expected to run a £7.4bn deficit. The inclusion of financial transactions brings one to the famous "borrowing requirement" now reaffirmed at £8.5bn. Should taxes be raised yet again to yield another £8.5bn or £7.5bn or cut to make revenue fall by £3.7bn. And these are only three out of dozens of balances given in the Financial Statement and National Income Blue Book. And you can be sure that whichever concept were to be chosen for a budget balance, it would be found of channelling expenditure to economies and activities outside the official budget definition.

In the meanwhile, the best advice one can give to Finance Ministers is to see in practice how large a borrowing requirement can be financed outside the banking system at tolerable rates of interest and adjust accordingly.

They may say "I did not need an economist to tell me this." But I can assure them that even this simple sounding message is far more controversial than it seems and raises many problems of interpretation and implementation.

## THE WEEK IN THE COURTS

# Fierce controversy over Bail Act

BY JUSTINIAN

WHATEVER ASPECT of the administration of criminal justice one encounters nowadays, there is almost only one topic of abiding interest and dispute.

Not even the revelations of the vast international banking fraud perpetrated by the "Hungarian Circle" or the conviction of a Bank of England official for a conspiracy to contravene the exchange control laws, have been able to oust the subject of bail, as the prime topic of lawyerly conversation.

Two months ago the provisions of the Bail Act 1976—a modest enough piece of reform designed to relieve the pressures on the remand population of our prisons—were at last brought into force.

Since then there has been a veritable battery of argument about the wisdom of the reform that has brought out the troops on both sides of the unending battle between the "law-and-order" lobby and the "do-gooders."

This obsession with the question of an accused person's liberty pending his trial, primarily an issue for the magistracy of the country, is exemplified by the issue of this week's *Justice of the Peace*, the main organ of the magistracy.

That journal devotes one of its three leaders to the subject. It publishes in full the judicial remarks of a circuit judge in South and East Yorkshire and four out of the six letters to the editor published are answering previous articles in the journal on the subject of the Bail Act.

One letter from a London justice's clerk exemplifies the most irksome part of the new law, namely the administrative inconvenience of it. The clerk writes to claim a place for his court in the legal Guiness Book of Records.

A defendant recently of eight defendants for trial to the Crown Court was a formality, lasting only six minutes while the documentation passed under the noses of the magistrates without them having to so much as give a cursory glance to the prosecution witnesses' statements.

Thus the circuit judge in Sheffield, whose pronouncement on the subject is published in the current *Justice of the Peace*, claims that for some time bail has been granted too freely.

It is thought that in a fair number of cases an accused has repeatedly committed offences while on bail. (The judge's remark may of course just be a case of hindsight.) In any event his criticism is strange, because long before the Bail Act the higher courts had indicated in strong terms that it was wrong to grant bail to persons charged with burglary (the most common property offence) if there was any likelihood of similar offences being committed.

The man who repeats his crime while on bail may very well at the end of the day receive a longer sentence than the man who is stopped in his criminal activities by being caught and bailed. Both may return to crime as soon as they regain their liberty—the one earlier than the other. In the end, the community will suffer, either sooner or later.

The real issue is what the long-

suffering public, who are the potential victims of crime, are asking to tolerate. That society has to tolerate a vast amount of undeterred and unpunished crime is unhappily undeniable. How much more has to be tolerated in the shape of the few that are caught and prosecuted is hard to gauge. It is probably no more than tiny percentage of the overall loss and damage that the public suffers

from the exigencies of court work.

Whatever the truth of this perennial criticism, the court administrator's ire spills over into the area of heated discussion about the substantive provisions of the new law.

Although the Bail Act 1976 did little more than confirm what had become the established practice in the granting of bail ever since the Criminal Justice Act 1967, the distaste for new burdensome administrative practices seems to bring out the long-established law towards the long-established law.

Every year something approaching 50,000 people are sent to prison or remain homes to await trial or sentence, 30,000 of whom have not been convicted. More than 2,000 are in fact not even given guilty verdicts and nearly 20,000 are not even given prison sentences when they are convicted.

It was to remedy that situation that led reformers to urge greater restrictions on the courts to remain in custody.

## Tolerance

To achieve that reform we may have to countenance that some repetitive offenders will escape custody pending their trial.

Public tolerance of the few persistent thieves and burglars has to be weighed with the right both of the many to their liberty unless and until proved guilty and of those found guilty whom the courts do not think ought to suffer more than a fine or some other non-custodial penalty.

A more sinister aspect of the present controversy is that courts say that they apply the law on behalf of the public, and that means larger numbers of accused being sent to prison the authorities must provide adequate accommodation.

It is better for the public that we keep in prison the small number of dangerous prisoners to conditions that do not cause disruption and rioting than that a number of petty criminals, whose activities are a nuisance rather than a menace, should fill our prisons to overcrowding that points to inevitable disaster in the prison service.

Again, the public tolerance may have to be stretched in order to obtain the higher good of the system.

Crime may be increasing, and may continue to increase. But the provision of more space in prisons for the few that are caught and sent them as unconvicted prisoners or sentenced offenders for the crimes that do not cause very serious harm will do nothing to control the ebb and flow of such criminal activity.

## TV/Radio

† Indicates programme in black and white

### BBC 1

6.40-7.35 am Open University, 9.25 For Schools, Colleges, 10.45 You and Me, 11.22 For Schools, Colleges, 1.30 pm Camberwick Green, 4.45 News, 5.01 For Schools, Colleges, 5.33 Regional News for England (except London and SE), 5.35 Play School (as BBC 2 11.00 am), 4.20 The Oddball Couple, 4.40 Chequers Plays Pop, 5.05 Blue Peter, 5.35 Roobarb, 5.40 News.

### 5.55 Nationwide (London and South-East only).

6.20 Nationwide.

6.50 World Cup Report.

7.20 Angels.

9.00 News.

9.25 The Monday Film: "Man In The Wilderness," starring Richard Harris and John Huston.

11.05 Tonight, 5.00 pm Look East (Norwich); Look North (Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle); Midlands Today (Birmingham); Points West (Bristol); South Today (Southampton); Spotlight South West (Plymouth).

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# FINANCIAL TIMES

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Monday June 12 1978

## Missing the target

THE REPORT on the retail variety stores and mail order firms with large buyer power, fourthly, imports are now being restrained by both the Government directly in the form of quantitative controls on shipments from certain countries and by the retail trade by their recent undertaking to support UK footwear manufacturers. Finally, by implication at least, a group which collectively have about 40 per cent of the market. This conclusion not only illustrates the mistake of relying upon the Price Commission to promote competition policy but brings out some of the other weaknesses in the range of policy instruments currently available.

### Climate

The commission may be right when it says that competition is not the force that it would be in the footwear trade and that, in particular, the British Shoe Corporation, the largest and one of the most efficient and profitable groups in the trade, does not deploy its potential strength to the full. There are, it is true, several factors which should favour a competitive climate. Most buyers are in the habit of shopping around, visiting up to four, five or more retailers, before deciding what they want. Small independent high-cost footwear specialists have declined in number; and other non-specialist multiples such as Marks and Spencer and British Home Stores, are far becoming a competitive, albeit still relatively small, force. And the range of choice has been widened, as in most countries, by the growth of imports.

On the other hand, there are factors which constrain competition. The market is highly segmented by area, price range, and style, so that market shares which are small in national terms may be more significant in particular locations. Secondly, resale price maintenance has been replaced by the practice of recommending resale prices. These are almost universally respected, save during sales periods, both for UK brands (on which the independent specialist shops heavily concentrate) and for imported brands (handled largely by the multiples). Thirdly, retailer brands are widely sold by multiples, competition.

### New

Likewise, if groups like British Shoe are wary of using their full competitive strength for fear of crossing the threshold for monopoly references, then a less rigid approach needs to be devised—another matter which is not altogether new to discussions of competition policy. To resort to price controls in a situation where competition is not only not lacking but could still be promoted is a confession of failure. For it means tackling the symptoms rather than the causes of inadequate competition.

Under the CAP, Italy gets the worst of both worlds. Changing consumption patterns since the war, not matched by changing production patterns, have made it a major importer of northern products. It gets around 85 per cent of its butter, milk, cheese, and sugar from the Community and vast quantities of cereal (particularly animal feeds)—spending more on imports from the Community than any member except Germany.

In return, Italy feels it should have preference in EEC markets for its fruit and vegetables (which constitute about a quarter of its agricultural output). Its olive oil, and wine—with price supports and tariffs high enough to protect it from third country competition. Its failure

assertion of central authority. Mr. Menahem Begin, Israel's Prime Minister, formally invited President Anwar Sadat of Egypt to visit Jerusalem. One Arab criticism out of many of this historic visit was that the only achievement of such an initiative would be to cause irreparable disarray in the Arab ranks.

On the surface, this dismal analysis seems to be proving accurate. In Egypt, Mr. Sadat has come under increasing criticism for everything from his economic to his foreign policies. His response has been basically in two directions, both of them putting into reverse his moves to make Egypt more democratic. First, he held a referendum on proposed legislation which was deliberately aimed at excluding the two political parties which most faithfully reflect political trends within the country—namely the New Wafid on the right, and the Unionist Progressive Party (NPP) on the left. The result of the referendum was predictably favourable. This leaves two parties in operation—the majority centrist party headed by the Prime Minister and a small right-wing party which usually supports the government.

### Investigation

Mr. Sadat's second move was to clamp down again on those who have been critical of his policies, ordering five of Egypt's most distinguished journalists to appear before the Prosecutor-General for investigation. On top of this, Mr. Sadat twice last week in addresses to the Second and Third Armies referred for the first time since the visit to Jerusalem to the possibility of having to use force to regain land occupied by Israel. So much for Egypt itself.

On the eastern Arab front, Syria and Jordan have fallen out because of King Hussein's tacit support for Mr. Sadat. In addition, Syria is deeply embroiled in Lebanon through its 30,000 troops which make up the bulk of the Arab Deterrent Force. Lebanon itself now scarcely exists as a single entity with its politicians more deeply divided than before the civil war and with President Sarkis able to draw only on a tiny and impotent national army as an

# Italian farming: the case of the odd-shaped tomato

By MARGARET van HATTEM in Brussels

**L**ENNIN LIKED southern Italy. He marked it down as a future paradise on earth for pensioned-off workers from the grimier northern climes, a sort of Euro-Bournemouth. Instead it has turned into a bureaucrats' purgatory. In Rome and Brussels alike, as they ponder the problems of Mediterranean development and EEC enlargement to include Greece, Spain and Portugal, they are beginning to wish that Garibaldi had never landed in Sicily to join the South to the rest of Italy.

Southern Italian agriculture is in a bad way and neither Rome nor Brussels appears competent to do much about it. The EEC Common Agricultural Policy rewards those with the political weight to back their demands, which means that Italy has consistently got the worst deal of all member states. But the

over the years to achieve this can be seen from the growth of its deficit on farm trade after formation of the EEC, which speeded up after enlargement from six to nine. Without radical reform to Italian production and marketing, a further acceleration is almost certain after enlargement from nine to 12. Italy currently earns less from its exports to the Community than do most other members—less even than the Belgio-Luxembourg Economic Union. This is not so because it produces less, but largely because northern importers prefer to deal with other Mediterranean countries such as Spain, Morocco, Israel, Greece, and Turkey whose products are better packaged, more reliably marketed, and better adapted to northern palates.

A quick look at the Community's support mechanisms shows the extent to which the North gets more help. Most northern products are guaranteed a fixed minimum price which political pressure over the years has raised far above world prices. The EEC supports this minimum price with intervention purchases and export rebates. Few southern products are guaranteed a minimum price (the exceptions being olive oil, durum wheat, and six types of fruit and vegetables) and EEC prices for these are not significantly higher than world prices. Moreover since they can be sold into intervention only by co-operatives, which cover little of the southern production except in the case of wine, the guarantee is often ineffective.

Highly priced northern products are sheltered from third country imports by high tariff walls around the Community: tariffs are levied on only a few southern products and are a less effective disincentive than in the North partly because the price differentials are less, partly because the products are more varied: milk powder is milk powder wherever it comes from, but Spanish oranges are

in the recent farm price review, puts the onus on the Commission to make much more radical proposals from the outset—and to stick to them.

As the Italians are fond of pointing out, support for the North costs far more than that for the South. Commission estimates of farm price support for this year indicate it will spend 2.7bn units of account (about £1.5bn) on dairy products, 1.34bn on cereals and 810m on sugar; it will spend 267m on olive oil, 223m on wine and 139m on fruit and vegetables (including those grown in the North).

### Liberally run

Commission officials in Brussels pride themselves that the market for fruit and vegetables is one of the more liberal, better-run in the Community. They see no reason why consumers should be forced to take Italian oranges and tomatoes if they prefer Moroccan, Israeli, or Spanish. But the Italians feel, with some justification, that the northerners have it all their way—and that Italy should either receive more protection or be allowed to import its meat, dairy products, sugar and cereals from the much cheaper world markets, free of the high Community tariff walls.

The Community's price support measures, which eat up three-quarters of its agricultural budget, are clearly discriminatory. But the mistake lies in giving too much to the North, not too little to the South. If the CAP is to survive in a Community of 12, the Commission will have to fight hard for reform in the right direction. The willingness of even such avowed supporters of a tighter prices policy as Mr. John Silkin, the British Minister of Agriculture, to compromise for short-term political gain, as instanced in the recent farm price review,

Northern importers have an endless list of complaints: the market structure is too fragmented, forcing them to deal with small shippers who are unreliable, inefficient and under-represented abroad; the small southern farms produce far too many varieties, shapes and sizes of fruit and vegetables (more than 100 varieties of lemons alone) making it harder to secure a standard cargo. Italians will not grow what the northerners want—sticking to oranges and mandarins which have hips, rather than the bland, sweet, pipless navel oranges and satsumas; the peaches are too small, the tomatoes are a funny shape... Italian products are not necessarily of lower quality, but they are often less attractive to the eye, less attractively packaged, and less well-known.

Unlike the Moroccans, Israelis and Californians, the Italians have few readily identifiable brand names and have mounted no major promotion campaigns—they have nothing to compare with the Israeli Citrus Board, for example.

The picture is not all in account over five years) is efficiency. A greater government emphasis during the past post-war plans for development decade on marketing and production, but on a scale big enough to give it some chance of being effective. For southern Italy, marketing is without doubt at the heart of the problem.

Development in the South wine is now sold to producer markets—production costs will equal calibre. Moreover, the offices less than four hours a day, does not spell firmness and co-operation.

Over the past 30 years the European Investment Bank, puffed a lot of money into the South, compared with which the Community's recent Mediterranean package (£1.5bn units of account over five years) is a disappointment. A greater government emphasis during the past post-war plans for development decade on marketing and production, but on a scale big enough to give it some chance of being effective. For southern Italy, marketing is without doubt at the heart of the problem.

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## MEN AND MATTERS

### Pro-nuclear lobby formed

This week will see the first meeting of the board of the curiously-named pro-nuclear group, A Power for Good.

Simon Rippin, the European editor of Nuclear News, who is

one of its founding fathers, says

that it plans to lobby the Government of the day but is very

keen to avoid accusations of

having any political bias or

favouring one party rather

than the other. It started

earlier this year when 150

"obviously interested" people

were approached. A hundred

of these took up the idea.

Rippin told me that he had

been afraid that it would turn

out to be backed only by industry

but is pleased that it

board which was eventually

elected includes Prof. David

Leslie of Queen Mary's College,

London, a solicitor (Timothy Hale) and freelance consultants such as Duncan Burn and Geoffrey Greenhalgh, former Secretary General of the British Nuclear Forum.

APG has already levered

expenses out of the EEC for

three of its supporters to par-

ticipate in hearings on nuclear

energy. It argued that 55 of

its opponents had had their

expenses paid.

Now Rippin says that it will

launch a membership campaign,

though it prefers issuing fact-

sheets rather than copying the

tactics of opponents such as The

Friends of the Earth. Rippin

believes that no other industry

has as impressive a safety record

as the nuclear one. He accepts

that initially the anti-nuclear

movement in the U.S. had "very

good effects" in that it led to

a tightening of safety controls.

When I asked him about re-

ported losses of fissile material

he told me that he did not wish

to minimise the seriousness of

such matters but that it was the

latest issue raised by opponents

of nuclear power. He thought

much of the trouble lay in the accounting system used for metals such as plutonium.

But the Friends of the Earth were not convinced. Their nu-

clear expert, Czech Conroy, told

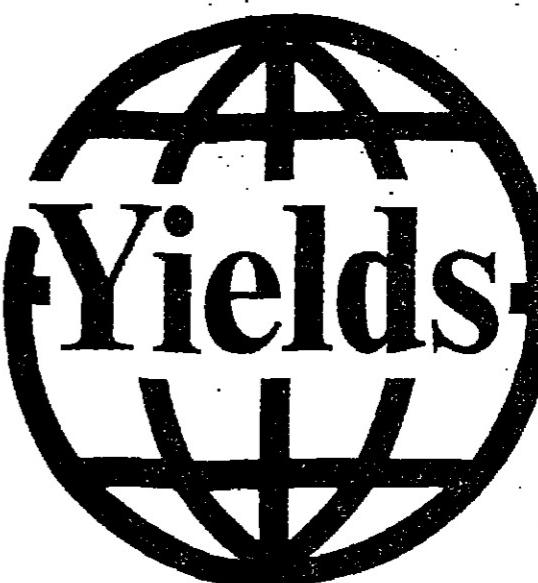
FINANCIAL TIMES

# Eurobond Quotations and Yields

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THE ASSOCIATION OF  
INTERNATIONAL BOND DEALERS

At 31st MAY, 1978



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—Germany	14-15	External Sterling Issues	20
—Greece	15	Special Drawing Rights	20
US Dollars—Hong Kong	15	Convertibles—France	20
—Hungary	15	—Hong Kong	20
—Iceland	15	—Japan	20
—Iran	15	—Luxembourg	20
US Dollars—Ireland	15	—Netherlands	20
—Israel	15	Convertibles—Singapore	20
—Italy	15	—S. Africa	20
—Jamaica	15	—Sweden	20
US Dollars—Japan	15	—Switzerland	20
—Korea	15	—U.K.	20
—Luxembourg	15	Convertibles—U.S.	20
—Mexico	15-16	The table of quotations and yields gives the latest rates available on 31st May, 1978. This information is from reports from official and other sources which the Association of International Bond Dealers considers to be reliable, but adequate means of checking its accuracy are not available and the Association does not guarantee that the information it contains is accurate or complete.	20
US Dollars—New Zealand	16	All rates quoted are for indication purposes only and are not based on, nor are they intended to be used as a basis for particular transactions. In quoting the rates the Association does not undertake that its members will trade in all the listed Eurobonds, and the Association, its members and the Financial Times Limited do not accept any responsibility for errors in the table.	20
US Dollars—Multinational	17		
—Supranational	17-18		
US Dollars—Floating Rate	18		
Australian Dollars	18		
Bahraini Dinars	18		
Austrian Schillings	18		
Canadian Dollars	18		
Euroguiders	18-19		
Euro Composite Units	19		
Euro Currency Units	19		

\* The Association of International Bond Dealers (AIBD) compiles current market quotations and yields for Eurobond issues. These quotations and yields are published monthly by the Financial Times. The Association's prices and yields

are compiled from quotations obtained from market-makers on the last working day of each month: there is no single stock exchange for Eurobonds in the usually recognised sense—secondary market trading business is done on the telephone

between dealers scattered across the world's major financial centres. Membership of the AIBD (which was established in 1969), comprises over 450 institutions from about 27 countries. A key to the table is published opposite.

## Eurobonds in May

BY MARY CAMPBELL, Euromarkets Editor

The rise in interest rates has been the dominant feature of the past month in most of the major international credit markets. Three month Certificates of Deposit in the U.S. have moved up by about 25 basis points to 7.5 per cent. Sterling money market rates have increased by 100 to 150 basis points while Deutsche Mark rates are about 25 points higher.

The upturn in U.S. interest rates has been strengthened by the Federal Reserve's strict monetary policy and its repeated attempts to curb the rate of monetary expansion. The target rate for Federal funds has been raised from 6.3 per cent to around 7.1 per cent since the beginning of April. Tempting investors into the bond market at a time when investment in shorter term instruments is more rewarding has proved difficult.

The coupons for some issues were generous while the issues were first announced (Ontario Hydro and the straight for National Westminster) but they were overtaken by rising interest rates during the offering period. Very few straight bonds have been offered and

only a handful of floaters. These have met with a good reception in the market and in most cases increased in amount.

The past week has witnessed two convertible issues: the first dollar denominated one for a Japanese company since last autumn and one for a U.S. company. Both are investing with good reception in the market.

The only straight issue in the dollar sector announced last week for Quebec Hydro offers a coupon of 9.1 per cent for a 15 year maturity, terms which seem to be in line with the market.

In the secondary market prices

sawed a fair amount but essentially the tone was weak. Yields in Eurobonds were coming more in line with those on Yankee bonds which had risen earlier. The latter sector of the market was very active. The last week of May witnessed a big volume of Yankee bonds—in three days \$850m worth of new issues were absorbed, six times the previous weekly average. The explanation for this sudden burst of activity was the rush to beat the expected rise in interest rates and as a result some of the offerings proved a little sticky.

The offerings for Canadian borrowers were no problem, so well known are they in the New York market, but there were difficulties with the Australian and the Swedish issues, which had to be helped along with "overtrading," the practice of buying up old bonds at artificially high prices in exchange for the new issue.

While the Australians decided to restructure their offering, increasing the amount of the short-term tranches and reducing the amount of the long term one, the Swedes offered only twenty year bonds. The result in the secondary market was dramatic. After they were released from syndicate, the bonds fell to 97.4. Another borrower, Finland decided to take into consideration investors' current preference for shorter term paper and reduced the maturity of its Quebec bond offering from seven to five years.

The weakness of the Deutsche Mark sector led to the closing of the market for new issues on 12 May. DM 340m worth of new issues were floated in early May alone, a figure which increases threefold if the DM 800m for Canada is included, not a figure the market need be ashamed of. What caused the closure of the market according to a number of dealers was not so much the volume of new issues as the rather less good quality of some of the borrowers and the orgy of coupon cutting which had reached a climax.

The new issue market will reopen on June 20 the Capital Markets Sub Committee decided last week in Frankfurt. DM 330m worth of new issues, all for well accepted borrowers, will be floated in the three weeks to July 12.

As in May before the market closed, the terms of any individual issue have to be agreed by the Sub Committee the day before each issue is due. While any banks can presumably override objections raised by the Sub Committee, this agreement among banks to consult does provide a greater assurance of tidier marketing of issues. Activity in new issues continues mainly in the form of convertibles. The Japanese announced they would be floating nineteen convertibles in the section of the market between July 1 and the end of September. While prices of straight Deutsche Mark denominated bonds were weak in May, prices for convertibles held up very well, thanks to the combined strong performance of the Yen and the Tokyo stock exchange. This situation is expected to persist for the time being.

At the end of last week the secondary market was quiet, with relatively little trading. Initial reaction to the reopening of the new issue market was cautious but optimistic.

## Compagnie Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (CAII)

and its subsidiaries, including its wholly owned subsidiaries

## Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (BAII)

and

## B.A.I.I. (Middle East) Inc.

## Group Consolidated Balance Sheet

as at December 31, 1977

Assets	U.S. \$000		Liabilities	U.S. \$000	
	1977	1976		1977	1976
Banks and Correspondents	555,692	446,786	Banks and Correspondents	49,855	91,031
Loans and Discounts	293,942	202,327	Sight deposits	1,032,068	678,840
Short term	277,659	164,358	Time deposits		
Medium and long term			Customer Deposits	40,114	56,090
Acceptances	9,439	75,681	Acceptances	9,439	75,681
Other Accounts Receivable and Accruals	65,631	52,077	Provisions and Other Liabilities	30,095	27,774
Investments and Marketable Securities	29,814	47,427		1,166,571	929,416
Fixed Assets	1,961	1,593			
	1,234,138	990,249			

## Commitments and Contingent Liabilities:

	U.S. \$000	1977	1976
Guarantees and endorsements	367,176	212,684	
Undrawn credit commitments	192,020	111,192	

## Consolidated Statement of Income

for the year to December 31, 1977

Operating Expenses	U.S. \$000		Operating Income	U.S. \$000	
	1977	1976		1977	1976
Personnel expenses	4,977	2,763	Net interest income	10,784	7,938
General expenses	3,802	3,160	Commitment commissions	3,234	1,999
Depreciation, provisions and taxes	1,617	1,992	Management fees	2,855	1,687
Net Profit	7,038	4,333	Other income	561	1,024
	17,434	12,248		17,434	12,248

B.A.I.I. 12 Place Vendôme, 75001 Paris

BANKERS TRUST INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

## Market Makers in Floating Rate Note Issues

The interest rates per annum applicable to the following US\$ Floating Rate Note Issues were announced during May. These rates are quoted for information purposes only, and should be confirmed prior to the execution of a specific transaction. The rates quoted apply to the six-month periods shown.

	From	To	Rate
I.B.J.	1977/82	1 May 78	8.1%
C.C.F.	1985	3 May 78	8.1%
United Overseas Bank	1983	4 May 78	8.1%
Royal Bank of Scotland	1983	9 May 78	8.1%
Vizcaya	1981	12 May 78	8.1%
Bank of Tokyo	1982	15 May 78	8.1%
Midland	1982	15 May 78	8.1%
Societe Generale	1982	16 May 78	8.1%
O.K.B.	1982	17 May 78	8.1%
Creditanstalt	1984	20 Nov. 78	8.1%
Bankers Trust	1987	22 May 78	8.1%
Bank of Tokyo	1980	25 May 78	8.1%
C.G.M.E.	1984	25 May 78	8.1%
United Overseas Bank	1981	25 May 78	8.1%
Bank Handlowy	1983/88	30 Nov. 78	8.1%
Lloyd's Finance	1983	31 May 78	9.1%
Standard Chartered	1984	31 May 78	9.1%
Gabonet de Area Sines	1982	31 May 78	9.1%
ENEL	1980	31 May 78	9.1%
Popular Espanol	1981	31 May 78	8.1%

Interest rates applicable to the issues listed below will be announced during June.

Bayerische Vereinsbank	1981
Andelsbanken	1984
U.B.A.F.	1984
SOFIE	1982
U.B.A.F. min. 7.1%	1982
Paribas	1980
Bank Handlowy	1981
Banque Worms	1985
C.N.C.A.	1984
DG Bank	1982
L.T.C.B.	1981
Creditanstalt	

## The mark

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ISSUED/ESTIMATED DATES/ISSUE PRICE	YEAR OF ISSUE/ISSUE PRICE	BORROWER/COUPON MATURITY	PRICE	LIFE/AVERAGE LIFE	YIELD TO MATURITY/YIELD TO AVERAGE LIFE	CURRENT YIELD	YIELD TO NEXT CALL/NEAR CALL PRICE	CALL NOTICE (DATE)/NEXT CALL DATE	NEXT \$/AMOUNT	FIRST \$/DATE	DELIVERY/SECURITY GUARANTEE LISTING	LEAD MANAGER	MARKET MAKERS	ISSUED/ESTIMATED DATES/ISSUE PRICE	YEAR OF ISSUE/ISSUE PRICE	BORROWER/COUPON MATURITY	PRICE	LIFE/AVERAGE LIFE	YIELD TO MATURITY/YIELD TO AVERAGE LIFE	CURRENT YIELD	YIELD TO NEXT CALL/NEAR CALL PRICE	CALL NOTICE (DATE)/NEXT CALL DATE	NEXT \$/AMOUNT	FIRST \$/DATE	DELIVERY/SECURITY GUARANTEE LISTING	LEAD MANAGER	MARKET MAKERS				
<b>US DOLLARS-CANADA (CONTINUED)</b>																															
75.00 101.00	1976 8-75 17/9/1989	PROVINCE - SASKATCHEWAN	98 1/4 8-26 9-05 8-91 9-35 45	NP NY	517 ***	100.00 99-50	8-75 18/11/1986	8	100	8-46 8-94 8-94 9-47	30C 1-00	NP NY	359 105 520 705 715	100.00 100.00	1976 8-75 15/1/1983	8	100-5/8 8-89 9-01	8-85 9-01	30	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	
20.00 1969 8-00 15/10/1979	QUEBEC HYDRO-ELECTRIC	98 3/4 1-38 8-34 8-10	SG EU	361 105 980	LX	30.00 1977 8-25 15/2/1986	8-25 100.00	8-72 45	SG EU	361 105 520 870 945	101.50 1975	8-25 101.50	SG EU	517 ***	100.00 100.00	1976 8-50 15/1/1986	8	99-3/8 8-30 9-11	8-36 9-11	30	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90
20.00 1971 8-25 15/3/1986	QUEBEC HYDRO-ELECTRIC	97 1/4 7-79 8-74 8-48 9-72 30	SG EU	361 105 520 870 945	LX	20.00 1975 8-25 15/5/1982	8-25 99-00	8-72 30	SG EU	359 105 520 870 945	101.50 1975	8-25 100.00	SG EU	361 105 520 870 945	100.00 100.00	1976 8-50 15/1/1986	8	99-3/8 8-30 9-11	8-36 9-11	30	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90
25.00 1971 8-30 15/11/1986	QUEBEC HYDRO-ELECTRIC ISK	96 5/8 8-46 8-07 8-80 9-92 30	SG EU	359 105 520 870 945	LX	20.00 1972 8-30 15/12/1987	8-30 100.00	8-72 30	SG EU	359 105 520 870 945	102.00 1980	8-30 100.00	SG EU	454 105 520 705 715	100.00 100.00	1976 8-50 15/1/1983	8	99-3/8 8-30 9-11	8-36 9-11	30	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90
22.00 100.00 8-30 15/11/1986	QUEBEC HYDRO-ELECTRIC ISK	95 7/4 8-46 8-07 8-80 9-92 30	SG EU	359 105 520 870 945	LX	20.00 1972 8-30 15/12/1987	8-30 100.00	8-72 30	SG EU	359 105 520 870 945	102.00 1980	8-30 100.00	SG EU	454 105 520 705 715	100.00 100.00	1976 8-50 15/1/1986	8	99-3/8 8-30 9-11	8-36 9-11	30	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90
125.00 1976 8-50 17/11/1986	QUEBEC HYDRO-ELECTRIC ISK	95 7/8 8-42 8-01 8-87 8-84 30	SG EU	359 ***	LX	125.00 1976 8-50 15/12/1987	8-50 100.00	8-72 30	SG EU	359 105 520 870 945	102.00 1980	8-50 100.00	SG EU	454 105 520 705 715	100.00 100.00	1976 8-50 15/1/1983	8	99-3/8 8-30 9-11	8-36 9-11	30	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90
30.00 1974 8-14 10/6/1989	QUEBEC HYDRO-ELECTRIC	96 1/4 10-58 9-05 8-83 10-10 30	SG EU	361 105 520 845 975	LX	20.00 1975 8-14 10/6/1989	8-14 100.00	8-83 30	SG EU	361 105 520 845 975	101.50 1975	8-14 100.00	SG EU	402 ***	100.00 100.00	1975 8-50 15/1/1982	8	99-3/8 8-30 9-11	8-36 9-11	30	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90
25.00 1976 8-50 12/9/1989	QUEBEC HYDRO-ELECTRIC	96 1/4 8-18 9-17 10-50 10-50 30	SG EU	361 105 520 845 975	LX	20.00 1975 8-14 10/6/1989	8-14 100.00	8-83 30	SG EU	361 105 520 845 975	101.50 1975	8-14 100.00	SG EU	402 ***	100.00 100.00	1975 8-50 15/1/1982	8	99-3/8 8-30 9-11	8-36 9-11	30	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90
125.00 1977 8-90 1/8/1992	QUEBEC HYDRO-ELECTRIC	95 3/8 14-17 9-40 8-85 10-01 30	SG EU	361 105 520 845 975	LX	125.00 1977 8-90 1/8/1992	8-90 100.00	8-85 30	SG EU	361 105 520 845 975	101.50 1977	8-90 100.00	SG EU	402 ***	100.00 100.00	1977 8-50 15/1/1982	8	99-3/8 8-30 9-11	8-36 9-11	30	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90
15.00 1970 9-25 17/10/1989	QUEBEC HYDRO-ELECTRIC	101 7/8 7-34 8-08 9-09 10-00 30	SG EU	359 105 945 980	LX	15.00 1971 9-25 17/10/1989	8-25 100.00	8-08 30	SG EU	359 105 945 980	101.50 1971	8-25 100.00	SG EU	359 105 945 980	100.00 100.00	1976 8-50 15/1/1983	8	99-3/8 8-30 9-11	8-36 9-11	30	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90
19.00 94-95 9-25 17/10/1989	QUEBEC HYDRO-ELECTRIC	101 7/8 7-34 8-08 9-09 10-00 30	SG EU	359 105 945 980	LX	15.00 1971 9-25 17/10/1989	8-25 100.00	8-08 30	SG EU	359 105 945 980	101.50 1971	8-25 100.00	SG EU	359 105 945 980	100.00 100.00	1976 8-50 15/1/1983	8	99-3/8 8-30 9-11	8-36 9-11	30	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90
15.00 1975 9-50 1/1/1992	QUEBEC HYDRO-ELECTRIC	100 7/8 7-34 8-08 9-09 10-00 30	SG EU	359 105 945 980	LX	15.00 1976 9-50 1/1/1992	8-50 100.00	8-09 30	SG EU	359 105 945 980	101.50 1976	8-50 100.00	SG EU	359 105 945 980	100.00 100.00	1976 8-50 15/1/1983	8	99-3/8 8-30 9-11	8-36 9-11	30	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90
15.00 1975 9-50 1/1/1992	QUEBEC HYDRO-ELECTRIC	100 7/8 7-34 8-08 9-09 10-00 30	SG EU	359 105 945 980	LX	15.00 1976 9-50 1/1/1992	8-50 100.00	8-09 30	SG EU	359 105 945 980	101.50 1976	8-50 100.00	SG EU	359 105 945 980	100.00 100.00	1976 8-50 15/1/1983	8	99-3/8 8-30 9-11	8-36 9-11	30	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90	86-85 90
15.00 1975 9-50 1/1/1992	QUEBEC HYDRO-ELECTRIC	100 7/8 7-34 8-08 9-09 10-00 30	SG EU	359 105 945 980	LX	15.00 1976 9-50 1/1/1992	8-50 100.00	8-09 30	SG EU	359 105 945 980	101.50 1976	8-50 100.00	SG EU	359 105 945 980	100.00 100.00	1976 8-50 15/1/1983	8	99-3/8 8-30 9-11													



ISSUED/ ESTIMATED DATES (MM/DD)	YEAR OF ISSUE/ ISSUE PRICE	BORROWER/ COUPON MATURITY	PRICE	LITE/ AVERAGE LIFE	YIELD TO MATURITY/ YIELD TO AVERAGE LIFE	CURRENT YIELD	YIELD TO NEXT CALL/ NEXT CALL PRICE	CALL NOTICE (DAYS)/ NEXT CALL DATE	NEST SP/AMOUNT (MM/DD) FIRST SP/DATE	DELIVERY/ SECURITY GUARANTEE/ LISTING	LEAD MANAGER	MARKET MAKERS
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US DOLLARS-MEXICO (CONTINUED)										
25-00	1964	UNITED MEXICAN STATES	98	.84	5.22	6.74	39	.89	NP NY	411 105 915 941 975
1-86	97-66	6.30	1/ 1/1979	\$	.40	17-30	100.00	1978	1985	NY
27-50	1965	UNITED MEXICAN STATES	96	3/8	1.12	8.36	6.86	30	1-00	NP NY
5-61	98-75	6.30	1/11/1980	\$	1.14	9.21	100.50	1978	1987	NY
25-00	1963	UNITED MEXICAN STATES	99	5/8	.13	9.95	6.89	30	1-00	NP NY
1-00	93-70	6.75	15/ 7/1978	\$			100.00	1978	1984	NY
15-00	1966	UNITED MEXICAN STATES	96	7/8	3.09	8.20	7-22	30	.31	NP NY
4-02	96-30	6.875	1/ 7/1981	\$	1.03	9.21	100.00	1978	1987	NY
25-00	1967	UNITED MEXICAN STATES	96	1/4	2.48	8-31	7-40	30	.92	NP NY
7-43	99-00	7.00	15/ 4/1982	\$	2.13	9.21	101.50	1978	1989	NY
10-00	1966	UNITED MEXICAN STATES	97	5/8	3.46	8-21	7-56	30	-38	NP NY
2-66	96-50	7.25	15/17/1981	\$	1.95	8.77	100.00	1978	1987	NY
10-00	1972	UNITED MEXICAN STATES	96	1/8	5.72	9-36	8-04	104.43	30	1-20
36-40	100-00	8.50	15/ 3/1987	\$	5.89	9.51	102.00	1982	1976	NY
30-00	1973	UNITED MEXICAN STATES	93	7/8	13.35	9-51	9-33	30	1-25	NP NY
25-82	100-00	8.75	15/12/1991	\$	9.00	5-66	102.50	1980	1974	NY
60-00	1977	UNITED MEXICAN STATES	99	3/8	3.92	9-40	9-26		NP NY	413 32 33 35 60
100-00	9.00	1/ 5/1982	\$						805	915 925 937 931
									839	940 975
30-00	1976	UNITED MEXICAN STATES	L	161 1/4	12.75	9-74	9-60	9-71	30	2-30
100-00	9.10	1/ 1/1991	\$				102.50	1986	1977	NY
75-00	1975	UNITED MEXICAN STATES	L	161 1/2	12.72	10-02	10-09	10-23	30	7-50
75-00	100-00	10.00	15/ 2/1990	\$	7.12	9.34	102.75	1983	1981	NY
									454	52 33 35 805
									915	925 938 940
									975	
US DOLLARS-SEVERAL COUNTRIES										
48-00	1977** AMEX			96 1/8	9.17	2-62	8-32	9-57	30C	4.00 NP NY 256 ***
48-00	100-00	8.00	1/ 8/1987		2.47	9.06	102.00	1982	1978	LN

0-00	1977 KINGDOM OF NORWAY	7-375	14/2/1982	S	96 3/8	3.68	8.72	7-80	NP NY 441 20 32 33 35
100-00									NY 60 805 927 931
0-00	1977 KINGDOM OF NORWAY	7-50	15/6/1982	S	96 3/8	4.04	8.76	7-93	NY NY 525 20 32 33 35
99-83									NY 60 805 927 931
0-00	1976 KINGDOM OF NORWAY	7-75	17/11/1981	T	97 1/4	3.42	8.68	7-97	NP NY 315 916 932
100-00									NP NY 143 904
0-00	1978 KINGDOM OF NORWAY	7-875	17/5/1983	S	96 3/4	4.92	8.71	8-14	NP NY 479 20 32 33 35
99-50									NY 60 805 927 931
0-00	1978 KINGDOM OF NORWAY	8-125	15/1/1983	S	98 1/8	4.53	8.81	8-45	NY NY 413 20 32 33 35
99-63									NY 60 805 927 931
0-00	1976 KINGDOM OF NORWAY	8-15	15/3/1981	S	99 1/2	2.79	8.62	8-46	NP NY 413 20 32 33 35
100-00									NY 60 805 927 931
0-00	1976 KINGDOM OF NORWAY	8-25	15/7/1981	S	99 1/2	3.13	8.61	8-46	NP NY 413 20 32 33 35
100-00									NY 60 805 927 931
0-00	1978 KINGDOM OF NORWAY	8-25	1/4/1983	S	98 3/8	4.84	8.66	8-39	NP NY 315 446
100-00									NP NY 413 20 32 33 35
0-00	1976 KINGDOM OF NORWAY	8-50	15/7/1981	100		2.72	8.47	8-50	NP NY 413 20 32 33 35
100-50									NY 60 805 927 931
0-00	1975 KINGDOM OF NORWAY	8-65	15/11/1980	S	100 7/8	2.46	8.62	8-97	NP NY 413 20 32 33 35
100-00									NY 60 805 927 931
0-00	1975 KINGDOM OF NORWAY	8-875	15/7/1980	S	100 7/8	2.13	8.58	8-99	NP NY 413 20 32 33 35
99-75									NY 60 805 927 931
0-00	1975 KINGDOM OF NORWAY	9-00	1/9/1980	101		2.16	8.46	8-91	NP NY 413 20 32 33 35
100-00									NY 60 805 927 931

00	1972	ANGLO-AMERICAN CORP.	85 1/8	8.75	15-12	8-51	90	1-50	OB	ED	547	105	915	925	941		
00	97-00	7-30	1/ 3/1987	6.12	10-96		102-30	1979	1977	IX		950	956	973			
00	1967	DE BEERS GROUP MINES	96 3/4	6-01	7-47	6-72	605	5-20	OB	ED	105	105	915	925	941		
00	99-30	6-30	1/ 6/1982	2.01	8-33		100-30	1978	1973	LXXXVII		950	956	973			
00	1971	ESCOM	93 1/2	5-52	9-64	9-03	124C	1-50	OB	ED	103	105	115	520	915		
00	98-00	8-38	1/12/1986	4.65	10-31		102-00	1979	1974	IX		941	941	960	973		
00	1974	ESCOM	93 3/8	10-75	10-28	9-91	11-05	30	5-20	OB	ED	488	105	115	915	935	
00	96-50	9-35	1/ 3/1989	6-68	10-67		101-50	1984	1975	LX		941	960	973			
00	1975	ESCOM	101 1/4	2-04	9-29	9-38			OB	ED	230	105	115	520	915		
00	100-00	10-80	20/ 6/1980						IX								
00	1975	ESCOM	100 1/8	5-38	10-19	10-24	10-16	30	4-30	OB	ED	437	105	115	520	915	
00	99-50	10-25	15/10/1983	3-82	10-20		100-00	1984	1979	LX		925	935	941	960	973	
00	1975	ESCOM	101 3/8	2-27	9-26	9-36			OB	ED	200	105	115	520	915		
00	98-50	10-06	3/ 5/1988						LX			941	960	973			
00	1972	IMPERIAL OF SOUTH AFRICA	85 7/8	9-55	10-11	9-02		60	1-00	OB	ED	93	105	915	925	941	
00	98-00	7-75	15/12/1987	7-30	10-62		102-00	1980	1973	IX		960	975				
00	1972	IMPERIAL OF SOUTH AFRICA	86 3/4	8-68	10-37	9-22		20	1-00	OB	ED	93	105	915	925	941	
00	99-30	8-08	1/ 2/1987	5-34	11-44		102-00	1980	1975	IX		960	975				
00	1976	IMPERIAL OF SOUTH AFRICA	101 1/4	2-72	9-17	9-63			OB	ED	93	105	115	925	941		
00	98-00	9-75	15/ 2/1981						OB	ED	297	105	115	925	941		
		US DOLLARS-SPAIN															
00	1967	ANHOTITAS	92	9-09	8-28	7-67		60	1-00	OB	ED	185	105	405	425	915	
75	99-30	7-00	1/ 7/1987	4-39	9-22		103-00	1976	1975	WXLXXII							
00	1972	XANL. (SPAIN)	94	9-35	8-96	8-31			1-00	OB	ED	261	915	975			
00	100-00	8-00	1/10/1987	5-46	9-44		101-50	1988	1975	LX							
00	1972	PROTECH	98 1/2	9-60	9-15	8-46			90	1-00	OB	ED	260	105	215	215	915

40.00	1974 DUTCH STATE MINTS	96 1/8	9.01	8.89	8.58	9.61	30.	.50	NP	EU	238	**+
40.00	180.00 S-25 15/ 4/1987	96 1/8	6.13	5.94	5.76	100.75	1802	DP1987	LX			
50.00	1976 DUTCH STATE MINTS	99 1/4	12.17	8.96	8.82	9.17	30.	.75	NP	EU	238	***
50.00	180.00 S-75 17/ 8/1988	98	8.07	8.68	8.07	101.00	1802	DP1988	LX			
40.00	1975 DUTCH STATE MINTS	100 1/2	2.30	3.96	9.30				SP	EU	238	105 520 606 960
	100.00 S-25 15/ 9/1980								LX			965 975
30.00	1977 EAST-BROADES LTD	95 3/4	7.13	9.08	8.62	9.85	60	4.00	PC	EU	238	***
20.00	100.50 S-25 15/ 7/1985	95	5.23	9.22	101.50	1802	1985	LX				
30.00	1977 NATIONALE NEDERLANDEN B	96 7/8	5.89	8.69	8.26				NP	EU	245	105 606 927
	100.00 S-20 20/ 4/1984								DQ			
30.00	1976 EAST NEDER FIN CORP	98 136 1/4	10.64	3.38	5.85				5.00	PC	EU	238 600 606 930 975
30.00	99.00 S-20 15/ 6/1988	98	7.52	2.60					1983	AM		
30.00	1976 EAST NEDER FIN CORP	98 141 1/8	10.04	5.59	8.32				5.00	PC	EU	238 600 606
30.00	99.00 S-20 15/ 6/1988	98	7.50	8.73					1983	AM		
25.00	1976 FARNHOLD HOLDING S.V.	93 1/8	3.72	11.34	9.66				10.00	NP	EU	238 105 606 975
25.00	100.00 S-20 15/ 2/1982	93	3.12	11.61					1981	AM		
30.00	1967 PHILLIPS INT'L FIN	99 1/4	1.98	2.23	6.55	7.25	900	3.50	PC	EU	346	105 520 885 941
11.00	98.00 S-50 30/ 6/1979	99	3.58	7.30	100.00	1979	1972	AM/SLX				975
	25 DOLLARS-NEW ZEALAND											
20.00	1965 GOVT. OF NEW ZEALAND	95 3/4	7.08	6.51	6.10		20	1.11	NP	NY	437	105 941 965 975
8.50	97.50 S-75 17/ 7/1985	95	3.60	7.24	101.75	1978	1968	STLX				
15.00	1966 GOVT. OF NEW ZEALAND	96 7/6	7.79	4.15	6.82		30	.83	NP	NY	437	105 941 975
6.50	96.00 S-50 15/ 3/1986	96	4.12	7.49	101.75	1978	1969	STLX				
20.00	1967 GOVT. OF NEW ZEALAND	99 5/8	11.13	7.22	6.89		30	1.80	NP	NY	437	105 941 975
3.50	97.75 S-75 17/ 7/1979	99	6.45	7.47	101.00	1978	1969	STLX				
00.00	1977 GOVT. OF NEW ZEALAND	95	6.30	8.72	8.05	8.88	30		NP	NY	437	20 32 33 35
	95.00 S-75 17/ 7/1986					100.00	1981		NY			80 805 927 975

7.00	1964	KRAFTLAGER OPPLANDSKRAFT	92 5/6	5.79	7.35	6.21	ASC	.47	GC EU	230	105	520	735	932	
2.00	99.00	5.75	13/ 3/1984	5.29	8.41	100.50	1975	1970	AMX	915	915	960	975	975	
1.00	1965	KRAFTLAGER OPPLANDSKRAFT	93 1/8	7.51	7.47	6.71	ASC	.53	GC EU	230	105	520	735	932	
1.27	97.50	6.25	1/12/1985	1.01	8.33	201.00	1978	1971	LX	941	941	955	960	975	
1.00	1967	KRAFTLAGER OPPLANDSKRAFT	96 3/4	4.01	7.59	6.83	30	1.00	GC EU	361	105	520	735	740	
1.00	96.75	6.50	17/ 6/1982 S	2.01	8.47	100.75	1978	1967	TEK	932	941	933	940	975	
1.00	1968	NORGES FORBUNDBALANCE	95 5/8	5.63	6.70	6.01	180C	.70	SD EU	315	105	520	735	740	
1.00	99.50	5.75	13/ 1/1984	3.29	7.39	100.00	1979	1969	LXK	932	941	955	960	975	
1.00	1972	NORGES KOMMUNBALANCE	94 2/8	8.68	8.43	7.95	30	.50	GC EU	454	***				
1.00	99.25	7.50	17/ 2/1987	6.15	8.71	102.00	1980	1973	LX						
1.00	1972	NORGES KOMMUNBALANCE	93 3/8	11.55	8.50	8.12	30	.50	GC EU	454	***				
1.00	99.00	7.50	15/12/1990	8.10	8.76	101.75	1980	1973	LX						
1.00	1976	NORGES KOMMUNBALANCE	95 3/8	13.55	8.96	8.82	3.42	90C	5.00	GC EU	179	***			
1.00	99.50	8.50	16/12/1991	8.15	9.15	102.50	1983	1980	LX						
1.00	1977	NORGES KOMMUNBALANCE	96 1/8	13.06	9.00	8.84	9.44	90C	6.25	GC EU	179	***			
1.00	100.00	8.50	16/ 5/1992	8.16	9.18	102.50	1986	1981	LX						
1.00	1978	NORGES KOMMUNBALANCE	97 1/2	19.34	9.42	9.58	9.70	30	5.00	GC EU	485	20	32	33	35
1.00	99.50	9.125	17/ 4/1998 S	12.35	9.69	100.00	1980	1978	DP1980	60	531	539	540	540	
1.00	1977	NURPTIE	96 1/8	10.79	9.07	8.84	10.10	45	2.00	TA EU	512	***			
1.00	99.75	8.50	15/ 3/1989	8.39	9.18	101.50	1982	1981	DP1980						
1.00	1976	KOMPTIE	100 3/4	7.84	9.10	9.15	9.12	45	2.00	TA EU	412	***			
1.00	99.50	9.25	1/ 4/1986	5.55	9.07	101.25	1981	1978	DP1978						
1.45	1973	NORKS HYDRO-ELEKTRISK	98 3/4	4.36	7.58	7.08	90T	1.62	SP EU	315	105	520	735	740	
1.45	97.50	6.875	15/10/1982 S	2.43	7.58	102.00	1978	1971	LXENS	893	932	841	935	950	
1.00	1977	NORKS HYDRO	96 3/4	4.51	8.76	8.14			EP EU	315	***				
	99.50	7.875	1/12/1982						LX						

30-00	1976	GONT. OF NEW ZEALAND	96	7/8	8.51	8.77	8.32	9.16	30	1.00	NP EU	488	***
100-00	8.25	1/1/1986							101.00	1991 PP1977	LX		
30-00	1976	GONT. OF NEW ZEALAND	99	3/4	5.04	5.56	5.32				NP EU	488	36 105 385 520
100-00	8.50	15/6/1983										805	870 911 975
30-00	1975	GONT. OF NEW ZEALAND	100	5/8	2.21	5.65	5.34				NP EU	488	105 205 520 505
99.50	9.00	15/6/1980										911	930 933 941
												947	950 975
30-00	1975	GONT. OF NEW ZEALAND	101	3/8	3.46	5.74	5.12				NP EU	488	105 520 805 870
99.50	9.25	15/11/1981										935	941 947 975
40-00	1975	GONT. OF NEW ZEALAND	101	3/8	4.21	3.73	5.12	5.31	30	1.60	NP EU	488	105 520 805 870
99.50	9.25	15/3/1982				3.77	5.81		100.00	1980 PP1976	LX		
												911	930 933 941
25-00	1977	NEW ZEALAND DEV FIN CORP	95	3/3	5.95	3.78	6.13	5.53	30	1.25	SL EU	402	***
100-00	7.75	15/5/1984			4.49	4.96			101.00	1981 PP1978	LX		
20-00	1978*	NEW ZEALAND DEV FIN CORP	96	1/8	5.01	9.12	8.45	9.31	30	10.00	NP EU	402	***
99.25	8.125	1/6/1983			4.51	9.33		100.00	1982 1982	LX			
20-00	1978*	NEW ZEALAND DEV FIN CORP	95	3/8	7.51	9.30	8.78	10.05	30	1.50	NP EU	402	***
99.20	8.375	1/6/1983			6.13	9.10		101.00	1982 1982	LX			
25-00	1978*	W.L. FOREST PRODUCTS	99	7/8	7.79	9.01	9.01		60	1.50	NP EU	488	***
100-00	9.90	15/3/1986							103.00	1980 PP1920	LX		
30-00	1976	OFFSHORE MINING CO	98	5/8	7.25	3.87	3.34	9.44	30	0.50	402	***	
100-00	8.25	15/12/1985							101.00	1991	LX		
		US BULLION-BUREAU											
30-00	1975	ARNDAL OG SKEIÐDAL	101	5/8	2.42	3.80	3.37				NP EU	165	520 715 735 870
100-00	9.50	1/1/1980										955	960 975
15-00	1971	BORGESGAARD	93	7/8	7.49	4.04	3.80		30	1.00	NP EU	261	105 520 715 735

1-20	1977	NUSTY HYDRO	96	11.75	9.01	8.85	45	2-00	PW	ED	315	***			
1-20	99-50	8.50	1 / 3/1992	10.69	9.12	102.00	1982	DPI1982	LX						
1-20	1976	NUSTY HYDRO	98	1/2	13.30	9.06	9.05	9.70	45	2-50	PW	ED			
1-20	99-50	9.00	15 / 9/1991				102.00	1981	DPI1976	LX					
1-20	1976	NUSTY HYDRO	101	1/2	7.65	9.20	9.38	9.49	45	2-00	PW	ED			
1-20	100-50	9.50	1 / 2/1986	6.04	9.16	103.00	1981	DPI1980	LX						
1-20	1975	NUSTY HYDRO	102	1/4	7.01	9.50	9.54	9.42	45	2-00	PW	ED			
1-20	100-50	9.75	1 / 6/1985	5.39	9.11	103.00	1976	DPI1979	LX						
1-20	1967	SOUTHERN PAPER MILLS	98	1/2	4.25	7.29	6.97	90T	.42	GT	ED	315	105 520 735 740		
1-20	96-50	6.75	1 / 9/1982	5	2.18	7.65	103.00	1978	1986	LX			925 935 960 975		
1-20	1964	BOLDAL-SULDAL	94		6.13	7.04	6.21	90T	1-00	PW	ED	315	105 520 735 740		
1-20	98-25	5.75	10 / 11/1984	5	3.05	7.32	100.50	1978	1979	LX			932 941 955 960		
1-20	1965	BOLDAL-SULDAL	94	2/8	7.41	7.37	6.73	90T	1-00	PW	ED	315	105 520 735 740		
1-20	96-50	6.25	26 / 10 / 1983	5	3.91	8.11	101.00	1978	1971	LX			932 941 955 960		
1-20	1965	SIRSA-KTISA	92	5/3	5.64	7.29	6.30	90T	1-71	SC	ED	315	105 520 725 740		
1-20	97-75	5.75	20 / 1 / 1985	5	3.37	8.17	100.50	1979	1971	LX			932 941 955 960		
1-20	1970	SIRSA-KTISA	101	3/4	6.72	8.83	9.04	90T	.80	SC	ED	361	105 740 855 975		
1-20	99-50	9.00	15 / 2 / 1985	5	3.82	8.63	102.50	1979	1971	LX					
1-20	1964	INSESPALMENE	96		5.92	6.85	6.25	90C	.73	PW	ED	328	105 520 725 740		
1-20	99-50	6.00	27 / 3 / 1984	5	3.49	7.34	101.00	1979	1972	LX			932 941 955 960		
		US DOLLARS-PANAMA											975		
1-20	1977	REPUBLIC OF PANAMA	2	99	3/8	4.42	9.64	9.32		1-00	PW	ED	665	35 115 215 218	
1-20	100-50	9.25	1 / 11 / 1982	10						PPI1978	LX		915 920 940 950		
1-20	1978	REPUBLIC OF PANAMA	1	99	3/8	5.79	9.60	9.56	3.91	60	1-00	PW	ED	715	35 911 915 920

00	1966	GOLATVEREN		99 1/2	-26	5.61	6.75		2.73	66	ME	272	10	105	520	735			
00	1977*	GOLATVEREN		96 1/2	-26	5.62	7.30		19.67	67	ME	272	10	105	520	735			
00	1980-80		7-325	15/-	9/1982					60	ME	272	10	105	520	735			
00	1976	GOLATVEREN		97 1/4	-3.63	5.69	3.23			ME	ME	272	10	105	520	735			
00	1980-80		8-00	15/-	1/1982					ME	ME	272	10	105	520	735			
00	1977*	SOLATVEREN		93 3/8	9.30	9.20	3.70	10-28	45	2.70	66	ME	272	10	105	520	735		
00	99-50		8-125	15/-	9/1982				6.90	9.47	101.00	1982	1978	1M					
00	1976	GOLATVEREN		97 7/8	5.34	5.75	8-43		30	ME	ME	272	10	105	520	735			
00	99-50		8-25	15/-	1/10/1983					101.50	1980	1M				520	975	941 947	
00	1976	GOLATVEREN		97		6.62	8.85	8-51	5.48	60	6.00	ME	272	10	105	520	735		
00	1980-80		8-35	15/-	1/1985				4.63	9.05	101.00	1982	1981	1M					
00	1967	GRANDES		84 3/4	9.38	9-42	8-12		307	3.38	ME	ME	272	10	105	520	735	925 985	
00	97-30		6-75	15/10/1987	8	4.88	11.15			102.25	1978	1970	LXII				975		
00	1971	GRANDES		93 1/4	10.72	9.52	9-12		300	1.00	ME	ME	272	10	105	715	735-935		
00	1980-80		8-50	15/-	2/1989				5.72	10.09	104.00	1981	1973	1M			565 975		
00	1975	GRANDES		100 3/8	2.35	9.33	9-71		45	ME	ME	272	10	105	520	715			
00	1980-80		9-75	15/12/1980						101.00	1978	1M				715	805	715 940	
00	1975	GRANDES		100 7/8	6.82	9.56	9-67	10-30	450	1.25	ME	ME	272	10	105	520	715		
00	98-00		9-75	15/-	5/1985				5.31	9.54	102.00	1980	ME	1M		715	805	915 940	
00	1977*	KINGDON OF SHERIFF		95 1/8	4.04	8.67	7-80			ME	ME	272	10	105	520	715			
00	99-50		7-50	15/-	6/1982								1M						
00	1977*	KINGDON OF SHERIFF		95		9.04	9.08	8-68	9.79	45	4.08	ME	ME	272	10	105	520	715 940	
00	99-75		8-15	15/-	6/1987				7.24	9.35	101.50	1983	1978	1M					
00	1977*	KINGDON OF SHERIFF		95 1/4	8.46	9.31	9-03	9-35	30	ME	ME	272	10	105	520	715			
00	99-75		8-50	15/11/1987	8					100.00	1986	1M				520	930	805 975	

9-00	100-00	8.75	1/ 2/1986	\$	98 1/2	6.45	6.58	5.82	101-00	1963	1973	LX	73n	955	960	965	
10-00	1964	CITY OF BERGEN			94 1/2	6.45	6.58	5.82	100-50	1966	1970	SLX	315	105	520	735	740
5-66	99-00	5.50	15/10/1984		93 3/2	7.59	7.29		100-50	1966	1970	SLX	315	932	941	955	960
L1-00	1972	CITY OF BERGEN			98 5/6	8.82	8.22	8.11	9.24	206	1.00	SP EU	359	105	520	735	740
9-00	99-00	8.00	1/ 4/1987		94 1/2	8.21	8.35		101-00	1980	1973	LX	740	955	960	975	
L2-00	1965	CITY OF OSLO			95	6.30	6.58	5.87	30	1.44	SP LX	327	105	520	735	740	
6-38	98-81	5.50	15/ 9/1984	S	93 3/2	7.35			100-615	1978	19-98	SLX	315	932	941	955	960
15-00	1964	CITY OF OSLO			98 5/6	4.72	7.91	5.92			1.50	SP EU	359	105	520	735	740
1-30	99-00	5.75	15/ 2/1979	S	93 1/4	7.01	6.72	6.13			1.69	SP EU	359	941	955	960	975
15-00	1965	CITY OF OSLO			95 1/4	7.32	7.42		101-25	1978	1970	SLX	327	105	520	735	740
7-52	98-75	5.75	1/ 6/1985	S	93 3/2	7.32					1.43	SP SX	327	932	941	955	960
15-00	1971	CITY OF OSLO			99 5/8	7.75	8.31	8.28	30	1.35	SP EU	327	105	520	735	740	
II-35	98-50	6.25	1/ 3/1986		94 3/8	6.36	6.24		102-00	1979	DP1975	LX	315	932	941	955	960
50-00	1977	CITY OF OSLO			93 1/2	19.42	9.47	9.37	9.74	20	1.30	SP EU	441	20	32	33	35
30-00	99-00	8.75	1/11/1997	S	12-19	9.59			102-25	1979	DP1983	EU	441	60	805	937	931
20-00	1978	CITY OF OSLO			101 3/8	6.92	8.72	8.68	30	1.60	SP EU	441	105	735	935	975	
13-20	100-00	9.00	1/ 5/1985		94 1/2	4.19	8.50		102-50	1979	DP1972	SLX	315	932	941	955	960
40-00	1976	CITY OF OSLO			99 1/2	9.75	9.07	9.05	9.37	30	3.60	SP EU	327	941	955	960	975
36-40	100-50	9.00	1/ 3/1988		95 3/8	9.30	9.12		101-30	1982	DP1978	SLX	315	932	941	955	960
20-00	1964	KINGDOM OF BURMA			94 3/8	5.95	6.67	5.83	100-00	1979	1973	SLX	315	932	941	955	960
14-19	98-23	5.50	13/ 5/1984		93 3/2	5.61	7.34				2.18	WE EB	315	105	520	735	740
30-00	1965	KINGDOM OF BURMA			94 1/4	6.84	6.56	5.92	101-00	1978	1971	SLX	315	105	520	735	740
14-58	98-00	5.50	1/ 4/1985	S	94 4/5	4.05	7.19				2.05	SP EU	315	932	941	955	960
50-00	1977	KINGDOM OF BURMA			95 1/4	6.92	8.72	7.61			SP EU	315	932	941	955	960	

100.00		9.70	15/ 3/1987			101.50	1951 PF1573	SILK	94.30	360	975
		<u>US DOLLARS-PAPUA N.G.</u>									
1.00	1977	BONNAGINTILLE COPPER PITS	94.7/8	5.72	8.83	9.22	11.64	29	1.20	PF 86	456 105 218 520 915
-2.00	109.00	8.75	1/ 5/1984	5.72	8.83	100.50	1951 PF1573	LX	9.25	941	975
		<u>US DOLLARS-PHILIPPINES</u>									
1.00	1965	REPUBLIC OF PHILIPPINES	97.5/8	1.63	2.24	6.77		20	.50	SP NY	327 315 975
-2.00	95.50	6.50	15/ 1/1980 S	.52	3.02	100.25	1978	1365	ST		
		<u>US DOLLARS-PORTUGAL</u>									
1.00	1964	REPUBLIC OF PORTUGAL	94.5/8	6.31	6.87	6.17		900	1.00	SP EP	298 105 520 915 920
-2.00	97.50	5.75	1/ 6/1984 S	3.01	7.54	100.00	1978	1970	LXIX		941 975
1.00	1965	REPUBLIC OF PORTUGAL	93.3/4	6.43	7.02	6.13		1.50	SP NY	309 105 530 915 920	
-2.00	97.50	5.75	1/ 2/1985 S	3.03	7.53	101.00	1978	1971	ST		941 975
		<u>US DOLLARS-SINGAPORE</u>									
1.00	1972	GOVERNMENT OF SINGAPORE	99.5/8	5.32	7.80	7.78	8.57	60	1.40	SP EP	396 912 930 975
-2.00	100.00	7.73	1/1/1987	5.15	7.83	102.00	1950	1976	SILK		
1.00	1977	KEPPEL SHIPYARD	97.7/8	6.15	9.06	8.81	9.43	30	3.00	SP ST	396 911 912 930 947
-2.00	99.50	8.83	15/10/1984			101.00	1981 PF1978	SILK			
1.00	1976	KEPPEL SHIPYARD	101	5.11	8.74	8.91	8.88	30	1.00	SP EA	396 911 912 933 947
-2.00	99.50	9.00	15/ 8/1983			101.00	1930 PF1977	SILK			
1.00	1975	KEPPEL SHIPYARD	101	4.09	9.19	9.41	9.31	20	3.00	SP EA	396 912 930
-2.00	101.00	9.50	1/ 7/1982	2.59	9.07	101.00	1978	1979	ST		
1.00	1976	SINGAPORE	D 98 1/8	5.45	8.93	8.56		1.50	PF AS	639 912 930	
-2.00	99.50	8.50	15/11/1983	5.59	9.12			1975	SILK		

00	1971/8 KINGDOM OF SWEDEN	96 5/8	19-46	9-60	9-53	9-38	30	6-76	EP MU	473	931 929 940 975
00	99-75	9-00	15/11/1997	S	12-43	9-69		100-32	1989	DP1983	IX
00	1965 KOCHEM	97 5/8	2-28	7-16	6-15		30	1-25	CG MU	273	105 520 735 941
00	99-75	6-00	1/ 9/1982		1-36	8-03		100-25	1979	1989	
00	1976 KOCHEM	97 1/2	5-46	8-57	8-21	5-72	45	16-00	CG MU	315	444
00	100-00	6-00	15/11/1983		3-46	6-84		101-30	1980	1979	
00	1986 L.M. ERICSSON	96 1/2	7-79	7-22	6-85		992	1-20	EP MU	359	105 520 735 941
00	97-75	6-30	15/ 3/1986	S	4-29	7-60		101-25	1979	1989	LULU
00	1976 L.M. ERICSSON	99 5/8	5-30	6-37	8-53	9-06	45C		EP MU	273	444
00	100-00	8-50	15/ 3/1983				101-00	1980			LX
00	1977 L.M. ERICSSON	96 1/4	10-28	9-85	9-83	9-06	45C	2-00	EP MU	359	444
00	100-50	8-50	15/ 4/1989		7-88	9-18		101-30	1981	1980	LULU
00	1970 L.M. ERICSSON	101 1/2	7-31	8-95	9-11	8-61	45C	3-25	EP MU	373	105 270 735 941
00	99-50	8-25	1/12/1985		4-59	8-88		100-25	1980	1971	TSNSNS
00	1976 L.M. ERICSSON	99 3/4	13-30	9-47	9-27	9-47	45C	1-75	EP MU	373	444
00	100-00	9-25	15/ 9/1991		10-68	9-28		101-30	1984	1977	LX
00	1976 NO CCT DOMESTIC	90 3/8	8-38	10-78	9-86		60	1-75	EP MU	483	105 270 715 735
00	100-00	9-00	15/10/1986				101-30	1981	1977	LX	805 935 935 960
00	1976 NO CCT DOMESTIC	94 3/4	4-72	10-95	10-03		60	1-00	EP MU	483	105 270 715 735
00	100-30	9-50	15/ 2/1983				100-30	1980	1977	LX	935 935 960 373
00	1977 SAIL-SCATIA	93 3/4	10-79	9-44	9-07		30C	2-50	EP MU	273	444
00	99-25	8-30	15/ 3/1989				100-30	1981	1982	LULU	
00	1971 SANTEK	100 7/8	8-17	9-84	9-12	9-44	ATY	1-75	EP MU	315	105 205 220 715
00	98-20	9-00	1/ 8/1986	S	8-17	8-97		100-20	1981	1973	LULU
00	1976 SANTEK	100 1/4	8-68	9-34	8-59	10-01	ATY	1-75	EP MU	273	444

ISSUED/ ESTIMATED Q/S (MM\$)	YEAR OF ISSUE/ ISSUE PRICE	BORROWER/ COUPON MATURITY	PRICE	LIFE/ AVERAGE LIFE	YIELD TO MATURITY/ YIELD TO AVERAGE LIFE	CURRENT YIELD	YIELD TO NEXT CALL/ NEXT CALL PRICE	CALL NOTICE (DAYS)/ NEXT CALL DATE	REXS, F AND UNIT FIRST (MM\$)	DELIVERY/PRICE/ SECURITY/GUARANTEE/ LISTING	LEAD MANAGER	MARKET MAKERS
US DOLLARS-SWEDISH KRONA (SEK)												
30.00	1972	SCABRAFF	92 7/8	12.55	8.43	8.08			1.00	PG ED	272	105 305 520 715
17.00	198-25	7-50	15/12/1990	8.30	8.73		100.375	1980	DB155.5	LX	735	935 955 970
30.00	1973	SCAPARFE	98 3/4	10.38	8.30	9.73	8.23	30	1.00	PG ED	272	105 305 520 715
30.00	1974	8-50	15/10/1988	7.71	8.85		100.175	1979	DC1925	LX	735	935 955 960
40.00	1975	SRANIRAFATSKA EFTFELDA	98 1/4	17.51	9.22	9.16	8.81	30	1.50	SP ED	456	444
35-50	1980-00	9-00	1/12/1991	8.60	9.19		102.00	1982	1977	LX		
35.00	1974	SRANIRAFATSKA EFTFELDA	102 1/2	3.55	9.34	10.00	5.91	8.13	4.50	ED	456	105 520 715 950
35.00	1980	10-25	1/12/1981	2.51	9.08		100.55	1978	1979	LX	456	935 955 970 985

ISSUE/ESTIMATED DIS(M/D)	YEAR OF ISSUE/ISSUE PRICE	BORROWER/COUPON/MATURITY	PRICE	LIFE/AVERAGE LIFE	YIELD TO MATURITY	YIELD TO AVERAGE LIFE	CURRENT YIELD	YIELD TO NEXT CALL/NEXT CALL PRICE	CALL NOTICL.(DAYS)/NEXT CALL DATE	NEXT SV AMOUNT(M/D)	TIME(S) F/S DATE	DELIVERY SECURITY GUARANTY LISTING	LEAD MANAGER	MARKET MAKERS
US DOLLARS-STD EXCHNG (CONTINUED)														
.00	1974	BRITISH STEEL CORP \$-225 15/11/1989	98 1/8 10.63	5.59	8.79	8.79		4% 2.50	61 BD 1973	359	105 930 935 935			
.00	\$9.00		6-225 15/11/1989	8.78	8.99						441 930 935 940			
.00	1972	CANADIAN SOUTHERN B/S	87 7/8 12.28	9.44	8.92			87 1.00	TC BD	326	105 29 925 50			
.00	190.00		1.75 15/10/1990	8.24	9.96						455 940 975			
.00	1971	CAPITAL COUNTRIES FPOB	92 5/8 10.42	10.16	9.72			80 2.50	PC EU	350	105 930 935 960 975			
.00	38.10		4.00 1/1/1986	8.24	10.73						1921 BD 1979	15		
.00	1972	CATERPILLAR INT'L INC	85 1/8 9.45	10.51	9.93	11.13	35	1.00	PE EG	105	944			
.00	99.50		9.50 15/12/1987	8.70	10.53						1922 1979	1X		
.00	1973	CITY & COUNTY OF BRISTOL	89 5/8 .28	8.67	8.28						36 BD	323 115 930 935 955		
.00	100.00		1.50 15/11/1970								15			

ESTIMATED OUT(MOV)		YEAR OF ISSUE/ ISSUE PRICE	BORROWER/ COUPON/MATURITY	PRICE	LIFE/ AVERAGE LIFE	YIELD TO MATURITY/ YIELD TO AVERAGE LIFE	CURRENT YIELD	YIELD TO NEXT CALL/ NEXT CALL PRICE	CALL NOTICE (DAY(S))	NEXT S/F AMOUNT (MOV)	NEXT S/F DATE	DELIVERY/ SECURITY GUARANTEED	LEAD MANAGER	MARKET MAKERS
YR	MO													
<u>US DOLLARS-UK KINGDOM (COSTS/USD)</u>														
90	1977	REED INTERNATIONAL	93 5/8	8.56	10-11	9.61	10.97	45	4.50	NP EX- 359	218	930	935	947
90	1980-00	9.00	15/ 5/1987		7.85	10-25	101.50	1983	DP1983	LW		950	965	975
95	1969	RIO TINTO-ZINC	92 1/8	5.52	8-49	7.33		90	2.75	PG EX- 346	930	950	960	975
75	95.50	6.75	1/ 5/1984		3.67	9-40	102.00	1978	1972	LW&A				
75	1969	RIO TINTO-ZINC	92 1/8	5.92	8-49	7.33		90	2.75	PG EX- 346	920	950	960	965
75	95.50	6.75	1/ 5/1984		3.67	9-40	102.00	1978	1972	LW&A				
90	1977	SELECTION TRUST	90 3/4	11-17	10.16	9.66	11.00	45	2.50	NP EX- 335	***			
90	95.50	8.15	1/ 8/1989		9.82	10-31	101.00	1984	DP1983	LW				
90	1973	SLOCUM ESTATES	90 1/8	9.58	9-60	8.83		30C	1-25	PG EX- 306	520	930	935	960
90	95.50	8.00	1/ 2/1988		5.87	10-32	102.00	1981	DP1978	LW		925		

100.00	1973	CITY OF COVENTRY	99 1/2	1.92	8.53	8.39				
100.00	1973	CITY OF COVENTRY	98 2/5	1.75	8.53	8.39				
.00	1974	CITY OF COVENTRY	100 2/5	2.68	8.68	8.64	8.66	23		
.00	1974	CITY OF COVENTRY	98 2/5	2.68	8.68	8.64	8.66	23		
.00	1973	CITY OF DURBEE	100 1/2	3.38	9.11	9.20			4.00	PW EC
.00	1973	CITY OF DURBEE	100 1/2	3.38	9.11	9.20			386	115 930 935 935
.00	100.00	CITY OF DURBEE	99 2/5	3.38	9.11	9.20			550	975
.00	1973	CITY OF EDINBURGH	100 2/8	3.42	8.61	8.67			PW EU	256 115 930 935 935
.00	1973	CITY OF EDINBURGH	99 2/8	3.42	8.61	8.67			13	960
.00	1973	CITY OF GLASGOW	99 1/2	1.96	8.53	8.39			PW RU	122 115 930 935 935
.00	99.00	CITY OF GLASGOW	98 2/5	1.96	8.53	8.39			13	960
.00	1973	CITY OF LIVERPOOL	100 1/4	1.25	8.90	9.09			PW EG	298 930 960
.00	1973	CITY OF LIVERPOOL	99 1/4	1.25	8.90	9.09			13	960
.00	1973	CITY OF MANCHESTER	99 1/2	2.84	8.44	8.39			PW EU	359 115 930 935 935
.00	99.50	CITY OF MANCHESTER	98 2/5	2.84	8.44	8.39			13	960 965
.00	1973	CITY OF NOTTINGHAM	100 1/8	1.64	8.46	8.61			PW EU	214 115 930 935 935
.00	100.00	CITY OF NOTTINGHAM	98 2/5	1.64	8.46	8.61			13	960
.00	1971	COMMERCIAL UNION	99 3/8	4.55	8.46	7.80		60	PW RU	326 107 920 941 950
.00	100.00	COMMERCIAL UNION	98 2/5	4.55	8.46	7.80	100-30	101-18	13	955 960 975
.00	1971	COMMERCIAL UNION	98 1/8	4.55	8.46	7.80		60	PW RU	326 105 930 935 941
.00	100.00	COMMERCIAL UNION	98 1/8	4.55	8.46	7.80	100-30	101-18	13	955 960 975
.00	1970	CONTABULUS INT FIR	101	3.68	9.11	9.11	7.55	60	PW EU	316 105 930 934 935
.00	100.00	CONTABULUS INT FIR	99.00	3.68	9.11	9.11	7.55	60	PW EU	920 960 975
.00	1970	CONTABULUS INT FIR	100 7/5	7.34	9.05	9.17	9.18	100-50	PW EU	316 105 930 934 935
.00	99.00	CONTABULUS INT FIR	98.25	7.34	9.05	9.17	9.18	100-50	PW EU	950 960 975
.00	1976	ELECTRICITY COMMISSION	100 1/4	2.79	8.62	8.73			GG EU	216 442
.00	99.50	ELECTRICITY COMMISSION	98 2/5	2.79	8.62	8.73			13	960

00	1971	SLOUGH ESTATES	96	7.72	9.49	9.11	10.46	981	1.75	70	348	320	935	935	980	
00	98-50	8-75	15/ 2/1986	50	5.00	9.79		100-00	1981	1371	LX				975	
00	1976	ROUTE OF SCOTLAND FLEET	96,500	3-51	8-09	8-37				CG	ED	412	404			
00	99.00		8-75	1/12/1981												
00	1973	TRUSTEES CORPORATION	99 1/2	.84	8-59	8-04				ED	ED	323	930	960		
00	100.00		8-00	1/ 4/1979												
00	1972	ZION & CITY NETHERLAND	76 1/2	9-63	12-27	10-46		103-00	981	1811	1979	LX				
00	180-00		8-00	15/ 1/1988		5-13-14-35				2-80	PE	ED	346	930	960	
00	1970	TRUST HOUSES GROUP	76 1/2	6-58	6-45	7-26	-80	981	1811	1979	LX					
00	180-40		7-75	15/ 4/1985		5-33	5-40		102-50	1978	1973	LX/LX				
00	1970	TRUST HOUSES GROUP	76 1/2	6-58	6-77	8-17		981	2-00	PE	ED	346	930	960	965	975
00	180-00		7-75	15/ 4/1985		5-33	6-63		102-50	1978	1973	LX/LX				
00	1977	UNITED BISCUITS LTD.	98	10-96	9-30	9-18	9-65	45	1-20	PE	ED	323	404			
00	99-50		9-00	15/ 5/1983		9-84	9-32		102-50	1984	1928	LW				
00	1973	ESTATED DOMINION TRUST	92	10-51	10-00	9-51		45	1-00	PE	ED	359	930	950	955	960
00	95-50		8-75	1/12/1988		7-12	10-38		102-00	1979	1975	LW			965	975
00	1978	UNITED KINGDOM	99 1/8	6-32	8-75	8-71	8-76	30		NP	NY	458	32	33	60	939
00	180-00		8-50	1/ 5/1983					100-00	1984		PE				
00	1976	UNITED KINSHAW	97	14-92	9-46	9-35	9-56	30	12-52	PE	ED	458	32	33	60	939
00	99-00		8-875	1/ 5/1993		11-91	9-51		100-00	1985	1985	NY				
00	1972	WELLCOME FOUNDATION	96 3/8	9-02	8-82	8-56		80	2-00	PE	ED	398	930	935	950	960
00	99-00		8-25	1/ 6/1987		4-51	9-29		102-00	1980	1978	LJ			975	
00	1972	WILLIAMS & GUTH RATE	96 7/8	9-01	8-77	8-52		30	1-75	PE	ED	361	930	935	950	955
00	100-50		8-25	1/ 7/1987		5-62	9-00		102-00	1980	1977	LW			964	975
		US DOLLARS-UNITED STATES														
00	1967	ANAK HOLDINGS	97	4-01	7-14	6-44		30	2-20	PE	ED	447	105	520	805	935

## DEVELOP









# COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

Dfls. 300,000,000  
10 year Fixed Rate Bankloan

managed by

AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.

provided by

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.  
Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A.  
(Centrale Rabobank)

June, 1978

## INVESTMENT FUNDS

The following funds include Eurobond issues within their portfolios  
Quotations & Yields as at  
31st May, 1978

SOCIETE GENERALE De BANQUE  
BANQUE GENERALE Du LUXEMBOURG

Fund	Price	First Issue Price	Yield %	Div. Date
Rendinvest	LuxFr 872	LuxFr 1000	8.27	21 Nov. (1981)
Capital Rendinvest	LuxFr 1349	LuxFr 1000		(Capitalisation)
				1977/78
	High	Low	High	Low
Rendinvest	LuxFr 917	LuxFr 839	LuxFr 917	LuxFr 818
Capital Rendinvest	LuxFr 1350	LuxFr 1221	LuxFr 1350	LuxFr 984
	1975/76			

## EXPLANATORY NOTES AND ABBREVIATIONS

NGS	ML = Milan
Antwerp	NY = New York
Amsterdam	PR = Paris
American Stock Exchange	RM = Singapore
Brussels	UO = Unquoted
Denain	VN = Vienna
Dusseldorf	ZR = Zurich & other Swiss Exchanges
Frankfurt	DELIVERY
Hong Kong	EU = Europe
Kuala Lumpur	EN = Europe/New York
London	NY = New York
Luxembourg	EA = Europe/Asia
OF GUARANTEE OR SECURITY	2. OTHER SECURITY
Government Guarantees	CL = Collateral Cover
State or Local Govt. Guarantees	FM = First Mortgage
Bank Guarantee	NP = Negative Pledge
These borrowers have Public Works Loans Board as lender of last resort	PS = Subordinated
	SC = Subordinated
	SU = Subordinated
	UL = Unsecured
	TA = Throughout Agreement
AL REFERENCES	
GENERAL ATTACHED TO NAME OF BORROWER	
Domestic Management group	
Bondholders option to redeem loan prior to maturity	
Private or semi-private placement	
Interest payable in more than two currencies	
Withholding taxes (with percentage rate %)	
With warrants	
Ex warrants	
M ISSUES	
Yield rates shown are the fixed £/DM parities which prevail over the issues.	
YIELD RATE ISSUES	
Yields given are the minimum coupon rate: +in above LIBOR	
ATTACHED TO MATURITY DESCRIPTION	
• Semi-annual payments	
ATTACHED TO NEXT S/F AMOUNT	
Purchase fund—the amount shown is the annual total for total to the next coupon date) which may be applied to the principal amount shown relates to the end of the purchase period.	
Non-cumulative option to double sinking fund payments.	
ATTACHED TO CALL NOTICE (DAYS)	
Callable only on coupon dates	
Callable only at annual intervals	
Otherwise callable at any time	
LD TO NEXT CALL	
• Yield is negative	
ATTACHED TO YIELD TO NEXT CALL	
• YIELD ISSUES ONLY	
Call is subject to a restriction governed by a fixed relation between the share price and the conversion price.	
INVITABLE ISSUES	
Issue price is always denominated in the same currency as the issue price. Please note that where the premium exceeds no figure is shown in the premium/conversion column.	
following convertible bonds are subject to convertibility as indicated stocks.	
OF BOND	
can Tobacco Int. Navigation Int. rs Int. (Lux.) way Hale Stores in Oil on O/S industries	CONVERTIBLE INTO
Continental Hotels Standard Elec.	American Brands Inc.
1988 1989 1989	East Asian Navigation Co.
1988 1989	Coca Cola/Avon Hale
1988 1988	Shell Transport & Trading
1988 1987	Standard Oil of California
1988 1987	Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing
1986 1988	Pan-Am World Airways
1988	International Tel. & Tel.
1988	" "
1989	" "
1988	" "
1989	Warner Communications
1988	Reliance Group Inc.
1988	Rockwood Computer
1988	Morton-Norwich Products
1987	Owens Corning Fiberglass
1983	Champion Int.
following international convertible issues have fixed rates of conversion:	
TRY CE	ISSUE/COUPON/MATURITY EXCHANGE RATE
1983 1983	Michelin Int. Dev. 10/9/1983 F.Fx. 5.5% =SI
1983 1983	Sue et l'Union Paris 7/1983 SHF 5.07 =SI
1983 1983	Asia Navigation Int. 10/1983 15/10/1983 =SI
1983 1984	Levi's Int. 10/1984 15/10/1985 =SI
1984 1984	Aichi Chemical 1980 Yen 303.0 =SI
1984 1985	Aichi Optical 1982 Yen 282.0 =SI
1984 1984	Dai Nippon Printing 1980 Yen 360.0 =SI
1984 1985	Daiwa House Ind. 1981 Yen 301.0 =SI
1985 1985	Hitachi Ltd. 1981 Yen 360.0 =SI
1985 1985	Hitachi Ltd. 1982 Yen 360.0 =SI
1985 1985	Hokushin Electric 1983 Yen 243.0 =SI
1985 1985	Ito-Yokado 1983 Yen 272.0 =SI

COUNTRY	ISSUE/COUPON/MATURITY	EXCHANGE RATE
Jusco	6 1980 1041	7.15
Kao Soap	6 1982 951	8.01
Komatsu Manf.	6 1984 993	8.55
Komatsu Ltd.	7 1980 1001	8.24
Maru	6 1981 981	8.09
Matsushita	6 1984 981	8.59
I.M.I.	7 1982 971	7.93
Kojima	7 1982 961	7.84
Kumagai Gumi	7 1982 951	7.91
Marubeni	7 1982 1021	9.47
Mitsui Eng.	7 1982 991	7.75
Mitsui O.S.K.	9 1980 1001	8.38
Mitsui Petrochem	7 1984 971	8.18
MOL	7 1984 943	8.14
Nippon Mining	7 1982 971	7.95
Nippon Steel	7 1980 1001	9.35
N.Y.K.	8 1981 992	7.75
Orient Leasing	8 1984 961	7.83
Showa Line	9 1981 1001	9.96
Sumitomo Heavy	7 1984 951	8.08
Tosary	7 1982 961	8.03
Toyo Kanetsu	7 1982 981	7.87
Y.S. Line	7 1983 951	8.09

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

\$250,000,000

## Commonwealth of Australia

\$175,000,000 Five Year 8.45% Bonds Due 1983  
\$75,000,000 Fifteen Year 9 1/8% Bonds Due 1993

Interest payable June 1 and December 1

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.  
Incorporated

GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.

MERRILL LYNCH WHITE WELD CAPITAL MARKETS GROUP

ATLANTIC CAPITAL BACHE HALSEY STUART SHIELDS BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO.

DILLON, READ & CO. INC. DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT E. F. HUTTON & COMPANY INC.

KIDDER PEABODY & CO. LAZARD FRERES & CO. LEHMAN BROTHERS KUHN LOEB

LOEB RHODES, HORNBLOWER & CO. PAINE WEBBER, JACKSON & CURTIS

SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO. WARBURG PARIBAS BECKER

WERTHEIM & CO., INC. DEAN WITTER REYNOLDS INC.

ARNHOLD AND S. BLEICHROEDER, INC. BASLE SECURITIES CORPORATION

SOGEN-SWISS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

DAIWA SECURITIES AMERICA INC. ROBERT FLEMING HILL SAMUEL & CO.

KLEINWORT, BENSON MORGAN GRENfell & CO. NEW COURT SECURITIES CORPORATION

THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO. NOMURA SECURITIES INTERNATIONAL, INC. ORION BANK

SCANDINAVIAN SECURITIES CORPORATION J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO.

SOCIETE GENERALE WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK

YAMAUCHI INTERNATIONAL(AMERICA), INC. THE BANK OF TOKYO(HOLLAND)N.V.

BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT (BAJI.)

CAISSE DES DEPOTS ET CONSIGNATIONS IBJ INTERNATIONAL

KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY(S.A.K.) AUSTRALIAN UNITED CORPORATION

CAZENOUE INCORPORATED ORD MINNETT POTTER PARTNERS RENOUF & CO.

STRAUSS, TURNBULL & CO. J.B. WERE & SON BAER SECURITIES CORPORATION

BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK BERLINER HANDELS-UND FRANKFURTER BANK

CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN LE PERCQ, DE NEUFLIZE & CO.

MITSUBISHI BANK (EUROPE) S.A. SUEZ AMERICAN CORPORATION

VEREINS-UND WESTBANK Aktiengesellschaft

NIPPON KANGYO KAKUMARU INTERNATIONAL, INC. SANYO SECURITIES AMERICA INC.

ULTRAFIN INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

June 7, 1978

# SUMITOMO FINANCE INTERNATIONAL

## MARKET MAKERS

Specialising in  
Japanese Straight and Convertible Eurobonds

STRAIGHT BONDS	Bid	Offer	Current Yield	Yield	Maturity	CONVERTIBLE BONDS	Bid	Offer	Parity	Current Yield	Con. Premium
<b>(U.S. Dollars)</b>											
Asahi Chem.	10	1980	1041	1054	9.76	Asahi Chemical	6	1980	126	138.9	4.58
Bank of Tokyo	7	1984	941	951	8.01	Asahi Optical	6	1981	1134	115.5	4.26
C. Itoh	5	1981	993	1004	8.53	Dai-ji	6	1981	1184	114.9	-3.1
Denki Kagaku	7	1982	981	981	7.87	Ito-Yokado	6	1982	1161	117.4	1.6
Hitachi Zosen	7	1984	951	961	8.09	Jusco	6	1982	113	118.8	4.3
I.H.I.	7	1982	971	981	8.56</td						

The following Tombstone announcements were published in the Financial Times during May

## BONDS

Tombstone date	Publication date
5/4/78 INDUSTRIAL BANK OF FINLAND LTD.	3/5/78
15,000,000 European Units of Account	
7% Guaranteed Bonds 1993 Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise and others	
14/4/78 ISHIKAWAJIMA-HARIMA HEAVY INDUSTRIES CO. LTD.	3/5/78
US\$900,000 Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes due 1985 First Boston (Europe) Ltd and others	
27/4/78 IC INDUSTRIES FINANCE CORP. N.V.	3/5/78
US\$35,000,000 9% Guaranteed Notes due 1985 Merrill Lynch Int'l. & Co. and others	
3/5/78 POST-LOCH KREDITBANKEN	3/5/78
DM 100,000,000 5 1/2% Bearer Bonds 1988 Dresdner Bank AG PK Banken and others WHITBREAD AND COMPANY, LIMITED £15,000,000 10 1/2% Foreign Currency Bonds 1990 Kleinwort Benson Limited and others	
Apr. 78 PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN	4/5/78
US\$125,000,000 9 1/2% Debentures due 2008 Salomon Brothers and others	
5/5/78 ELF AQUITAINE	5/5/78
DM 100,000,000 5 1/2% DM Bonds 1978-88 Deutsche Bank and others	
4/5/78 UNITED OVERSEAS BANK LTD.	8/5/78
US\$25,000,000 Floating rate Notes due 1983 Chas Manhattan Ltd. and others	
4/5/78 GENERAL MOTORS ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION	8/5/78
\$200,000,000 8 1/2% Senior Subordinated Notes due 1988 Morgan Stanley & Co. and others	
May 78 DORCHESTER GAS CORPORATION	9/5/78
\$35,000,000 Senior Notes due 1983 Private Placement Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.	
9/5/78 INSTITUTO PER LO SVILUPPO ECONOMICO DELL'ITALIA MERIDIONALE	9/5/78
SS5,000,000 8 1/2% Notes due 1981 Dillon Read Overseas Corp. and others	
10/5/78 OY-INDUSTRINS KRAFT AB	10/5/78
US\$25,000,000 8 1/2% Guaranteed Bonds 1988 Abu Dhabi Investment Co. and others	
10/5/78 SPAREBANKENES KREDITSELSKAP A/S	10/5/78
DM 40,000,000 6% Bonds due 1990 Private Placement Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale and others	

Tombstone date	Publication date
May 78 BASF OVERZEE N.V.	10/5/78
US\$350,000,000 7 1/2% Notes due 1982 Deutsche Bank AG Morgan Stanley Int'l. Ltd.	
11/5/78 DEN NORSKE INDUSTRIBANK A/S	11/5/78
DM 125,000,000 6% Bonds due 1990 Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale and others	
May 78 CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS CORPORATION	11/5/78
\$100,000,000 8 1/2% Notes due 1985 Goldman Sachs & Co. and others	
11/5/78 PROVINCE OF QUEBEC	11/5/78
DM 150,000,000 6% Bonds due 1990 Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale and others	
11/5/78 UNITED KINGDOM	11/5/78
\$200,000,000 7 year 8 1/2% Bonds due 1988	
11/5/78 S150,000,000 15 year 8 1/2% Bonds due 1993 Morgan Stanley & Co. Inc. and others	
25/4/78 REP. NACIONAL DE LOS FERROCARRILES ESPAÑOLES	11/5/78
Yen Bonds First Series due 1990 The Nikko Securities Co. Ltd. and others	
11/5/78 CAISSE NATIONALE DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS	11/5/78
US\$75,000,000 9% US Bearer Bonds 1993 Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Ltd. and others	
20/5/78 EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY ("ECSC")	12/5/78
US\$15,000,000 Notes due 1988 Private Placement Dalva Europe N.V. and others	
25/4/78 KINGDOM OF SWEDEN	12/5/78
Jap. Y40,000,000 6 3/4% Bonds due 1990 The Nomura Securities Co. Ltd. and others	
16/5/78 SANKYO ELECTRIC CO. LTD.	16/5/78
DM 40,000,000 3 1/2% Convertible Bonds 1978/88 Bayerische Vereinsbank and others	
20/4/78 CITY OF COPENHAGEN	17/5/78
30,000,000 European Units of Account	
7% Bonds 1978/93 Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise and others	
May 78 GESETZNER HOLDING B.V.	17.5/78
£10,000,000 6 1/2% Foreign Currency Bonds 1988 N. M. Rothschild & Sons Ltd. and others	
17/5/78 UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET FRANCAISES	18/5/78
—U.B.A.F. US\$25,000,000 Negotiable Floating rate US\$ Certificates of Deposit 1981 Merrill Lynch International & Co. and others	
31/5/78 ONTARIO HYDRO	31/5/78
US\$125,000,000 8 1/2% US Bearer Notes 1978/88 Deutsche Bank AG and others	
31/5/78 THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF JAPAN FINANCE COMPANY N.V.	31/5/78
DM 100,000,000 5% DM Bonds 1978/84 Credit Suisse White Weld Ltd. and others	

Tombstone date	Publication date
18/5/78 KINGDOM OF NORWAY	18/5/78
US\$250,000,000 7 1/2% US Bearer Notes 1978/83 Deutsche Bank AG and others	
11/5/78 OSTERREICHISCHE KONTROLLBANK	15/5/78
DM 75,000,000 6 1/2% Guaranteed Bearer Notes 1985 AMRO Bank N.V. and others	
6/4/78 CANADA	22/5/78
\$250,000,000 8% Bonds 1983 \$250,000,000 8 20% Bonds 1985 \$250,000,000 8 1/2% Bonds 1988 Morgan Stanley & Co. and others	
May 78 THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE RESETTLEMENT FUND	22/5/78
DM 100,000,000 6 1/2% Bearer Bonds 1984/88 Berliner Handels-und Frankfurter Bank and others	
5/5/78 BANK HANDBLOW W. WARZAWIE S.A.	23.5/78
US\$30,000,000 Floating rate Notes due 1988 Banque Nationale de Paris and others	
24/5/78 RANK OVERSEAS HOLDINGS LTD.	24.5/78
Aus. \$12,000,000 11 1/2% Guaranteed Notes 1983 N.M. Rothschild & Sons Ltd. and others	
16/5/78 NEDERLANDSCHE MIDDENSTANDSBANK NV	24/5/78
DM 75,000,000 6 1/2% Bearer Notes due 1983 Nederlandse Middendenstadsbank NV and others	
Mar. 78 SONATRACH	25/5/78
Kuwait Dinars 12,000,000 8 1/2% Guaranteed Bonds due 1990 Kuwait Intl. Investment Co. s.a.r.l. and others	
Apr. 78 BANCO NACIONAL DE OBRAS Y SERVICIOS PUBLICOS, S.A.	25/5/78
8 1/2% Notes due 1990 Kuwait Intl. Investment Co. s.a.k. and others	
26/5/78 THE SEIYU STORES, LTD.	26/5/78
DM 100,000,000 3 1/2% Convertible Bonds due 1988 Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale and others	
30/5/78 REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA	30/5/78
Y 40,000,000,000 6 1/2% Jap. Yen Bonds due 1990 Yamaichi Securities Co. Ltd. and others	
May 78 THE CONTINENTAL GROUP, INC.	31/5/78
US\$5,000,000 8 3/4% Sinking fund Debs due 2008 Goldman, Sachs & Co. and others	
31/5/78 ONTARIO HYDRO	31/5/78
US\$125,000,000 8 1/2% US Bearer Notes 1978/88 Deutsche Bank AG and others	
31/5/78 THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF JAPAN FINANCE COMPANY N.V.	31/5/78
DM 100,000,000 5% DM Bonds 1978/84 Deutsche Bank AG and others	

## LOANS

Tombstone date	Publication date
May 78 A/S FOLLUM FABRIKKER	2/5/78
DM 10,000,000 5 1/2% DM loan 1990 Private Placement Commerzbank AG Den Norske Creditbank	
Mar. 78 THE REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL	2/5/78
US\$60,000,000 Project financing facility Citicorp International and others	
29/3/78 ROMANIAN BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE	3/5/78
US\$100,000,000 5 year Eurocurrency loan National Westminster Bank Ltd. and others	
SOCIETE FINANCIERE POUR LES TELECOMMUNICATIONS ET L'ELECTRONIQUE S.A.	3/5/78
US\$20,000,000 Medium term loan London & Continental Bankers Ltd	
Apr. 78 FIELD CREST IRELAND LTD.	5/5/78
£1,000,000,000 Term credit and leasing facilities of Ireland	
Feb. 78 P.S. PEUGEOT-CITROEN	5/5/78
US\$200,000,000 Revolving credit and term loan Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York and others	
May 78 CAIXA ECONOMICA FEDERAL	9/5/78
DM 100,000,000 Medium term loan Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale and others	
PREFEITURA DO MUNICIPIO DE SAO PAULO	10/5/78
US\$70,000,000 Medium term loan European Brazilian Bank Ltd. and others	
29/11/77 INSTITUTO DE CREDITO OFICIAL	10/5/78
US\$100,000,000 7 year loan Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. and others	
May 78 SUOMEN PANKKI-FINLANDS BANK	11/5/78
US\$100,000,000 Medium term credit facility Scandinavian Bank Ltd. and others	
Apr. 78 MOBIL OIL INDONESIA INC.	12/5/78
\$300,000,000 Euromobil Project Finance Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York	
Apr. 78 REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA	12/5/78
US\$45,408,000 Medium term loan Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.	

Tombstone date	Publication date
Mar. 78 THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK	12/5/78
US\$500,000,000 Medium term loan Manufacturers Hanover Ltd. and others	
Apr. 78 PETROLEOS MEXICANOS	16/5/78
\$1,000,000,000 Term credit facility BankAmerica Int'l. Group and others	
Feb. 78 BANCO NACIONAL DO DESENVOLVIMENTO ECONOMICO BRAZIL	16/5/78
\$300,000,000 Term financing BankAmerica International Group Libra Bank Ltd.	
May 78 THE REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA	16/5/78
US\$45,000,000 Medium term project financing First National Boston Ltd.	
Apr. 78 CORREIOS E TELECOMUNICACOES DE PORTUGAL (C.T.T.)	17/5/78
US\$50,000,000 Medium term Euro-loan Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise and others	
Mar. 78 HIS HIGHNESS THE RULER OF SHARJAH SHEIKH SULTAN BIN MOHAMMED AL-QASIMI	17/5/78
US\$200,000,000 8 year Floating rate loan B.A.I.L. (Middle East) Inc.	
17/5/78 S.S. Brunks Range	18/5/78
US\$30,000,000 Leveraged Lease Financing Morgan Stanley & Co. acted as Financial Advisors	
17/5/78 S.S. TONSINA	18/5/78
US\$70,000,000 Leveraged Lease Financing Morgan Stanley & Co. acted as Financial Advisors	
Apr. 78 FINSIDER INTERNATIONAL S.A.	18/5/78
US\$18,000,000 Medium term loan Societe Europeenne de Banque S.A. and others	
17/5/78 IBERIA	18/5/78
US\$43,000,000 Medium term loan Societe Generale Chase Manhattan Ltd.	
Mar. 78 ALUFINANCE AND TRADE LTD.	19/5/78
US\$70,000,000 Medium term revolving credit S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. and others	

Tombstone date	Publication date
FOREA SHIPBUILDING AND ENGINEERING CORPORATION	19/5/78
US\$40,567,450 Development Finance Lloyds Bank International Ltd.	
POLYSAR LIMITED	23/5/78
US\$20,000,000 10 year term loan Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	
May 78 INDUSTRIAL AND MINING DEVELOPMENT BANK OF IRAN	26/5/78
US\$150,000,000 8 year Floating rate loan Iran Overseas Investment Bank Ltd. and others	
Ma. 78 GULF RESOURCES & CHEMICAL CORPORATION	26/5/78
\$30,000,000 Revolving facility Credit Suisse White Weld Limited	
CREUSOT-LOIRE	30/5/78
US\$65,000,000 Medium term loan Banque de l'Union Europeenne and others	
22/5/78 CORPORACION DE FORMENTO DE LA PRODUCCION	31/5/78
US\$90,000,000 Medium term credit facility Chase Manhattan Bank and others	
May 78 COMPANHIA DE CELULOSE DA BAHIA	31/5/78
US\$15,000,000 Medium term loan United International Bank Ltd. and others	
May 78 ELEKTRICITETTSKABET	31/5/78
ISEJORDV-ERKET INTERESSENTSKB	
US\$25,000,000 Medium term loan Privatbanken Aktieselskab and others	
Apr. 78 A/S KONGSBERG VA PENFABRIKK	31/5/78
US\$10,000,000 Term loan Andres	

1st MAY 1978

## WestLB Euro-Deutschmarkbond Quotations and Yields

Advertisement

LATION

URITIES

11/2/78

82-19

62-AEG-66/81

32/24

92-AKZO 75/82P

44/6

62-AKZO 78/84P

32/70

81-Axisuus Inc. 75/83

62-AMEX Int'l. 77/84P

102-A.P.E.L. 74/81 (G)

71/24

74/2 ARBED Finance 76/83P

52/24

62-ARBED Finance 77/87

52/24

81-Ardal-Sundsvall 73/81P

52/24

62-Ardal-Sundsvall 78/89P

52/24

72-Argetine 67/79

52/24

72-Argetine 68/78

52/24

72-Argetine 69/79

52/24

72-Argetine 77/84

52/24

72-Argetine 78/85

52/24

81-Astan-Dav. BK. 69/84

52/24

81-Astan-Dav. Bank 75/80P

52/24

72-Astan-Dav. BK. 76/82P

52/24

72-Astan-Dav. BK. 77/85

52/24

52/24 ASKO 75/80P

52/24

81-Aumar 73/88 (G)

52/24

81-Aumar 76/84 (G)

52/24

72-Australia 67/82

52/24

72-Australia 68/83

52/24

72-Australia 69/84

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72-Australia 70/85

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72-Australia 71/86

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72-Austria 39/40

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72-Austria 40/41

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72-Austria 41/42

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72-Austria 42/43

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72-Austria 43/44

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72-Austria 44/45

52/24

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## MARKET MAKERS

### REGION 1-BELGIUM

- 105 Bondtrude  
110 Deway, Sebille, Servais  
Van Campenhout & Cie  
115 Kredietbank N.V.  
  
REGION 2-FRANCE
- 230 Banque Arabe et Internationale  
d'Investissement (A.I.I.)  
225 Banque Louis-Dreyfus  
205 Banque Nationale de Paris  
75009 Paris 18, Boulevard des Italiens  
P 225-3700/523 5500  
T 650814/650819  
210 Credit Commercial de France Paris  
215 Credit Lyonnais  
218 E. F. Hutton Services S.A.R.L.  
220 Interunion-Banque  
270 Smith Barney Harris, Upman & Co. Inc.  
75001 Paris 20 Place Vendome  
P 260-3404 T 680608

### REGION 3-GERMANY/AUSTRIA

- 300 Commerzbank AG  
6000 Frankfurt Neue Mainzer Strasse 33-36  
P 13821 T 416111  
T 416345  
305 Deutsche Bank AG  
6000 Frankfurt Grosse Gallusstrasse 10-14  
Jungfernstieg 5-11  
P 2141 T 4167314  
306 Dresdner Bank AG  
6000 Frankfurt Galusianlage 7-8  
P 2281 T 414 901  
P 23 08 21 T 41290  
307 Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale  
4000 Dusseldorf Friedrichstrasse 58  
P 826 31 22 T 558 1882

- 309 Creditanstalt-Bankverein  
1010 Vienna Shottengasse 6  
P 63692540/1 T 74324  
310 Girozentrale und Bank  
der österreichischen Sparkassen AG  
1011 Vienna Schubertring 5  
P 72 94 273/72 94 772 T 13 195  
  
REGION 4-ITALY
- 405 Banca Commerciale Italiana Milan  
407 Banco Ambrosiano S.p.A.  
409 Banco di Roma  
415 Credito Italiano  
20123 Milan Piazza Cordusio 2  
P 89 01 16 T 35 617  
420 Istituto Bancario Italiano  
425 Istituto San Paolo di Torino  
430 Monte dei Paschi di Siena

### REGION 5-LUXEMBOURG

- 505 Banque Generale du Luxembourg S.A.  
510 Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.  
540 Bayerische Landesbank International S.A.  
Luxembourg 25 Boulevard Royal  
P 474021 T 1249 P 475911  
515 Dewas Luxembourg S.A.  
520 Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgse  
Luxembourg 43, Boulevard Royal  
P 36411 T 1451  
530 Swiss Bank Corporation (Luxembourg)

### REGION 6-NETHERLANDS

- 600 H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.  
601 Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.  
602 Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.  
603 Bank Mees & Hope N.V.  
604 Barclays Kol & Co. N.V.  
Amsterdam Herengracht 500  
P 262 204 T 12 130/12 193  
611 Centrale Rabobank Utrecht  
St Jacobstraat 30  
General P 369111 T 40025  
Trading P 362410 T 70105  
605 Bank Morgan Loubouche N.V.  
610 F. van Lanschot  
606 Nederlandse Middestandsbank N.V.  
607 Nederlandse Creditbank N.V.  
608 Pierson, Heldring & Pierson  
609 Slavenburg, Oyens & Van Eeghen N.V.

### REGION 7-SCANDINAVIA

- 705 Bank of Helsinki Ltd.  
(Helsingfors Aktiebank)  
740 Den norske Creditbank

- 750 Den Danske Bank of 1871 Aktieselskab  
1002 Holmens Kanal 12  
Copenhagen K P 151886 T 18441/19065  
P 156505  
710 R. Henriques Jr. Bank Aktieselskab  
1200 Højbro Plads 9  
Copenhagen K P 12 00 52 T 19 162/19 952  
715 Kansallis-Osake-Pankki  
720 Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank  
1001 Holmens Kanal 2  
Copenhagen K P 12 86 00 T 19 177  
745 Postbanken  
750 Privatbanken  
755 Sandinaviska Enskilda Banken  
10640 Kungsträdgårdsgatan 8  
Stockholm P 763 50 00/34 28 30 T 11 007  
725 Union Bank of Finland  
(Nordiska Föreningsbanken Ab)

### REGION 8-SWITZERLAND

- 800 Bondepart S.A.  
805 Credit Suisse/Swiss Credit Bank  
800 Swiss Bank Corporation  
802 Zurich Paradeplatz 6  
P 223 11 11 T 53 471  
870 Union Bank of Switzerland

### REGION 9-UNITED KINGDOM

- 901 Akroyd & Smithers Limited  
950 Bankers Trust International Limited  
910 Banque Francaise de Crédit International Ltd.  
911 Citicorp International Bank Limited  
London 33 Strand  
WC2R 1LS P 536-1230 T 88 4933  
912 Continental Illinois Limited  
914 Credit Suisse White Weld Ltd.  
London 122 Leadenhall Street  
EC3V 4QR P 283 4200 T 88 3731  
913 Davis Europe N.V.  
London S-14 St. Martins-le-Grand  
EC1A 4AJ P 600-5676 T 88 4121  
915 Delteco Trading Company Limited  
920 Dillon Read Overseas Corporation  
London 10 Chesterfield Street  
W1X 7HF P 493 1239 T 88 11065  
992 Dominon Securities Limited  
925 European Banking Company Ltd.  
London 150 Leadenhall Street  
EC3V 4PP P 638-3654 T 895 1961  
927 The First Boston Corporation  
930 First Chicago Limited  
931 Goldman Sachs International Corp.  
London 40 Basinghall Street  
EC3V 5DE P 638 4155 T 88 7902  
932 Hambros Bank Limited

### REGION 10-UNITED STATES

- 945 Nesbit, Thomson Limited  
942 The Nikko Securities Co. (Europe) Ltd.  
London 35 Strand  
EC2R 7LJ P 606-7171 T 88 4737  
943 Nomura Europe N.V.  
London Barber-Surgeons Hall,  
Monkwell Square,  
London Wall P 606-7452/6 T 88 11473  
946 Orion Bank Limited  
London 1 London Wall  
EC2Y 5YX P 600-6222 T 88 3496  
P 600-8000 Trading  
947 Salomon Brothers International Ltd.  
950 Samuel Montagu & Co. Ltd.  
955 Scandinavian Bank Limited  
960 Straus, Turnbull & Co.  
London 3 Moorgate Place  
EC2R 6HR P 638-5599 T 88 8201  
962 Sumitomo Finance International  
London 86 Gresham Street  
EC2B 7EL P 606-5645 T 88 11043  
964 Vickers, da Costa & Co. Ltd.  
965 S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.  
London 30 Gresham Street  
EC2P 2EB P 600-4555 T 88 8276/88 3195

- 933 TBJ International Limited  
London Bucklersbury House,  
ECAN 4HR 3 Queen Victoria Street  
P 236-6520 T 88 3411  
P General 236-2786  
634 Hill Samuel & Co. Ltd.  
London 34th Floor  
EC2P 2LA Bishopsgate  
P 638-6272 T 88 4894/8/6/7/8  
833 Loch Rhodes, Barniolwer International Ltd.  
London 59 Grosvenor Street  
W1X 9DB P 491-3381 T 25 432  
830 Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers Int.  
London P.O. Box 15  
E.C.3 Commercial Union Bldg.,  
1 Undershaft  
P 623-2904 T 88 7461  
P 238-7727

- 935 Manufacturers Hanover Limited  
937 McLeod, Young, Weir International Limited  
940 Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith  
(Brokers & Dealers) Ltd.  
London 3-5 Newgate Street  
EC1A 7DA P 238-1030 T 88 5357/88 11801  
941 Morgan Stanley International  
London P.O. Box 132  
EC2P 3HB Commercial Union Building,  
1 Undershaft, Leadenhall Street  
General P 626-3221 T 88 12564  
Trading P 253-5201 T 88 1521/2

- 945 Nestle, Thomson Limited  
942 The Nikko Securities Co. (Europe) Ltd.  
London Royce House,  
EC2Y 7LJ Aldermanbury Square  
P 606-7171 T 88 4737

- 943 Nomura Europe N.V.  
London Barber-Surgeons Hall,  
Monkwell Square,  
London Wall P 606-7452/6 T 88 11473  
946 Orion Bank Limited  
London 1 London Wall  
EC2Y 5YX P 600-6222 T 88 3496  
P 600-8000 Trading

- 947 Salomon Brothers International Ltd.  
950 Samuel Montagu & Co. Ltd.  
955 Scandinavian Bank Limited  
960 Straus, Turnbull & Co.  
London 3 Moorgate Place  
EC2R 6HR P 638-5599 T 88 8201

- 962 Sumitomo Finance International  
London 86 Gresham Street  
EC2B 7EL P 606-5645 T 88 11043  
964 Vickers, da Costa & Co. Ltd.  
965 S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.  
London 30 Gresham Street  
EC2P 2EB P 600-4555 T 88 8276/88 3195

- 966 White Weld & Co. Incorporated  
Kuwait P.O. Box 22782 Safat Kuwait  
P 410 318 T 2791-ACTS

### REGION 10-UNITED STATES

- 10 Arnhold and S. Breitkremer, Inc.  
New York 30 Broad Street  
NY 10004 P 943-9200 T 82710  
P 943-9214 T 232250 RGA

- 20 Drexel Burnham Lambert & Co. Inc.  
New York 10 Hanover Square  
NY 10005 P 212 747 2900 T 233 296

- 30 Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated  
New York 10 Hanover Square  
NY 10005 P 212 747 2900 T 233 296

- 32 Lehman Bros., Kuhn, Loeb Inc.  
New York 40 Wall Street  
NY 10005 P 787-4220 T 420 107

- 33 Lazar Freres & Co.  
T 420 3035

- 35 Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc.  
P 212 766 1212 T 420 383

- 60 Salomon Brothers  
New York One New York Plaza  
NY 10004 P 212 747 7000 T 222 223

- 70 Shields Model Roland Incorporated  
90 Atlantic Capital Corporation  
T 820 2277

- 90 White Weld & Co. Incorporated  
Kuwait P.O. Box 22782 Safat Kuwait  
P 410 318 T 2791-ACTS

### LEAD MANAGERS

- 1-Creditanstalt-Bankverein  
15-Butler Bank  
16-Credit Suisse (Bahamas) Ltd.  
18-Gutwiler Kurz Bungen Securities  
25-Union Bank of Switzerland (U/W)  
28-Bankleumi Le-Israel  
32-Banque de Bruxelles S.A.  
35-Banque Lambert S.C.S.  
38-Burnham & Co.  
43-Kredietbank N.V.  
46-Societe Generale de Banque S.A.  
57-Nesbit, Thomson Ltd.  
64-Wood, Gundy Ltd.  
72-Privatebank Aktiesselskab  
77-McLeod, Young Weir & Co.  
92-Banque Nationale de Paris  
93-Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas  
94-Banque Rothschild  
96-Banque de l'Union Europeenne  
103-Credit Commercial de France  
104-Credit Industriel et Commercial  
105-Credit Lyonnais  
112-Lazard Frères & Cie

- 117-Société Générale  
122-Western American Bank (Europe)  
138-Commerzbank/Banco di Roma/Credit  
Lyonnais  
140-Commerzbank AG  
143-Deutsche Bank AG  
150-Wardley Ltd.  
157-Pkbanken  
169-Kuwait Int. Inv. Co. S.A.K.  
162-Arab Financial Consultants  
165-Union Bank of Switzerland  
(Securities) Ltd.  
179-Westdeutsche Landesbank  
Gironzentral  
183-Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
186-Banca Commerciale Italiana  
189-Banca Nazionale de Lavoro  
196-Banco di Roma  
218-Williams Gly & Co.  
218-Orion Bank Ltd.  
219-Kuwait Int. Co. S.A.K.  
221-Banque Europeenne du Luxembourg  
S.A.  
222-Banque Generale du Luxembourg S.A.  
223-Banque Internationale à Luxembourg  
S.A.  
227-Kleinwort Benson Ltd.  
327-Kuhn Loeb Int.

- 214-Banque Lambert Luxembourg S.A.  
239-Investors Bank Luxembourg, S.A.  
230-Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise  
234-UBS Corp.  
235-Blyth, Eastman Dillon & Co. Int.  
237-Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.  
238-Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.  
245-Bank Mees & Hope N.V.  
247-Nederlandse Credietbank N.V.  
248-Nederlandse Middenstandsbank N.V.  
254-Pierson, Heldring & Pierson  
256-Royal Bank of Scotland  
272-Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken  
273-Svenska Handelsbanken  
275-Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting  
& Investment Co.  
292-Bankers Trust International Ltd.  
297-Barclays Bank International Limited  
298-Baring Brothers & Co.  
315-Hambros Bank Ltd.  
316-Hill Samuel & Co. Ltd.  
321-Investment Bank of Ireland  
323-London Multinational Bank Ltd.  
404-Drexel Harriman Ripley  
408-European Banking Company

- 325-Lazard Brothers & Co. Ltd.  
332-Manufacturers Hanover Ltd.  
335-Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd.  
336-National Westminster Bank Ltd.  
337-Nikko Securities Co. (Europe) Ltd.  
338-Kuwait International Finance Co. SAK  
343-Sababank N.V.  
346-Rothschild N.M. & Sons Ltd.  
350-I. Henry Schroder Wag & Co. Ltd.  
352-Caisse des Dépôts Consignations  
353-Singer & Friedlander Ltd.  
354-Sumitomo Finance International  
359-Warburg, S. G. & Co. Ltd.  
361-White Weld & Co.  
378-Bear Sterns & Co.  
386-Brandt (Wm.) Sons & Co.  
389-Kuwait Financial Centre  
396-Daiwa Securities & Co. Ltd.  
397-Dean Witter International Inc.  
398-Dillon Read & Co. Ltd.  
401-Dominick & Dominic  
402-Citicorp Int. Bank  
404-Drexel Harriman Ripley  
408-European Banking Company

- 411-First Boston Corp.  
412-First Boston (Europe) Ltd.  
413-Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner &  
Smith Inc.  
418-Goldman Sachs & Co.  
421-American Express Middle East Deyt.  
423-Hayden Stone Inc.  
431-Interunion-Banque  
437-Kidder, Peabody & Co. Inc.  
446-Lazard Frères & Co.  
447-Lehman Brothers  
449-Lobk Rhoades & Co.  
454-Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith  
456-Morgan Stanley & Co.  
458-Morgan Stanley & Co.  
463-Nomura Securities Co.  
473-Salomon Brothers  
480-Banque Bruxelles, Lambert S.A.  
481-Postipankki  
482-Smith Barney & Co.  
487-Barclays Merchant Bank Ltd.

- 488-Kidder, Peabody International Ltd.  
500-White Weld & Co. Inc.  
501-Yamaichi Securities  
510-Salomon Brothers International Ltd.  
511-Merrill Lynch Int'l. Bank Ltd.  
516-Union De Banques Arabes et  
Françaises (UBAF)  
517-Credit Suisse-White Weld Ltd.  
518-Arab Finance Corp.  
525-Banque Arabe d'Int. D'Invest.  
526-Lobk Rhoades International Ltd.  
527-Coldman Sachs & Co. Ltd. Inc.  
556-Jardine, Fleming International  
560-Jardine Fleming International  
588-KALI (M/E) Inc.  
589-Indo Hepolim  
591-Indo-Suez & Morgan Grenfell  
(Singapore)  
593-Swiss Bank Corp. (Lux.)

- 600-First Boston AG  
630-Barclays Kofi & Co. N.V.  
637-National Bank of Kuwait

- 639-Morgan Grenfell (Asia) Ltd.

- 708-Dean Witter Reynolds Int. Inc.

- 715-Merrill Lynch Int. (Asia)

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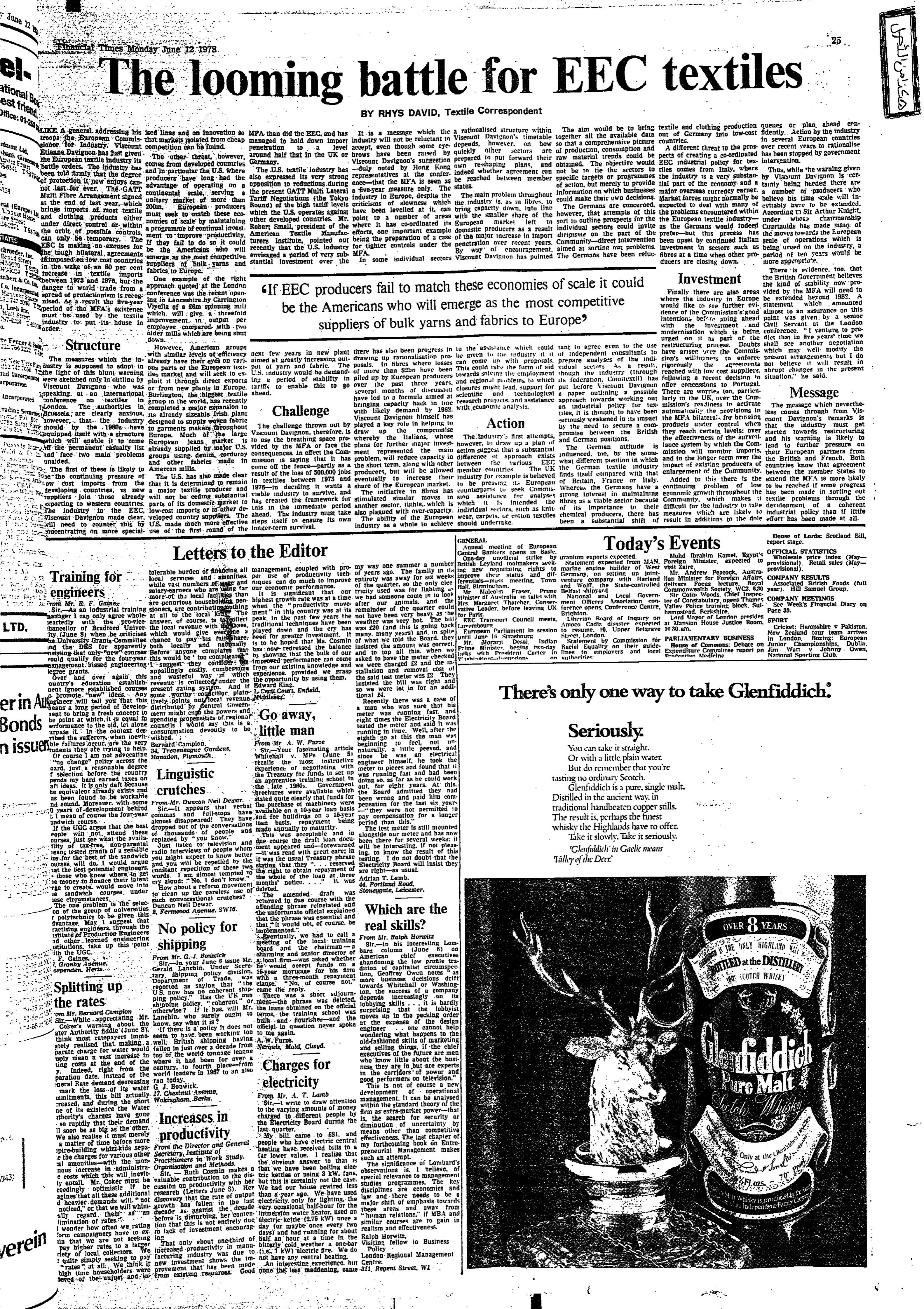
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Telex: 3223









## Midland Bank Base Rate

Midland Bank Limited announces that with effect from Mon. June 12th 1978, its **Base Rate** is increased by 1% to 10% per annum.

### Deposit Accounts

Interest paid on accounts held at branches and subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal is increased by 1% to 7% per annum.



**Midland Bank**



**Coutts & Co.**

Coutts & Co. announce that their **Base Rate** will be increased from 9% to 10% per annum for balances in their books on and after 12th June, 1978 and until further notice.

The Deposit Rate on monies subject to seven days notice of withdrawal will increase from 6% to 6½% per annum.

**National Westminster Bank**

NatWest announces that with effect from Monday, 12th June, 1978, its **Base Rate** is increased from 9% to 10% per annum.

The basic **Deposit and Savings Account rates** will be increased from 6% to 6½%.

## AUTOMOTIVE PRODUCTS LIMITED

Year ended 30th December

1977 £'000's	1976 £'000's
159,344	127,030
13,598	8,966
6,078	4,615
2,042,930	1,829,070

Turnover

Profit before tax

Profit after tax and extraordinary items

Ordinary dividend

LEAMINGTON SPA, WARWICKSHIRE

### International Financial and Company News

## Pet moves to block IC bid

ST. LOUIS, June 11.

DIRECTORS OF Pet Inc., the Company and Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas which are involved in financing the tender.

The suit charges that the defendants made misleading and false statements and omitted material statements.

Among other things, the law suit charges that the defendants failed to disclose that the proposed tender offer is wholly dependent upon obtaining loans of \$390m, that the loans cannot be serviced or repaid without a sale of income-producing assets of IC, its subsidiaries or Pet, and that Pet's assets and cash flow are necessarily being relied on directly or indirectly to finance the IC offer.

The lawsuit filed by Pet against IC Industries maintained that misleading statements and omissions by IC Industries were intended to induce Pet shareholders pending the commencement of the proposed offer, to sell their shares to arbitrageurs or other market professionals and to induce the arbitrageurs or market professionals to purchase the shares at prices related to the price of the proposed offer, thereby seeking to assure the success of the offer after it begins.

Hardee's Food Systems declined to comment on the Pet suit against IC Industries, but said that it would continue with its merger plans with Pet.

AP-DJ

Pet's lawsuit against IC Industries alleges a number of violations of the Securities Act.

Besides IC Industries, other defendants include two IC subsidiaries—Centigon and Icomi and Morgan Guaranty Trust

and Morgan Guaranty Trust

AP-DJ







# **INSURANCE, PROPERTY, BONDS**

# **AUTHORISED UNIT TRUSTS**

#### **INDIA'S TIMES STOCK INDICES**

Perpetual Unit Trust Manager (a)  
48 Hart St, Henley-on-Thames, RG9 1EE, UK. 04912 6666  
Fax: 04912 66666. Tel: 04912 66666. Telex: 82711.

Abbey Capital	32.3	34.6	4.93	American Inv.	157.1	351.2	0.2	0.14	3.37	Piccadilly Unit T. Migr. Ltd.
Abbey Income	56.6	41.3	-5.73	British Inv. Acc.	155.7	258.6	-0.1	-0.05	2.75	Wardie Hse, 38a London Wall EC2
Abbey Inv. Fd	33.5	37.8	-4.16	Commodity Share	158.0	169.9	+1.0	-0.05	2.75	£600,000
Abbey Gen. Trs	44.9	47.8	-3.93	Far East Inv.	153.2	357.5	+0.4	-0.05	2.75	Extra Income
Allied Hamro Group <sup>9</sup> (a)(g)	Hammon Hse, Burton, Brentwood, Essex 01-588 2811 or Brentwood (077) 211450			High Income Inv.	156.6	61.0	-0.2	-0.25	3.37	Small Co. Fd.
Balanced Funds				Income Fund	171.2	63.0	-0.2	-0.25	3.37	Capital Fund
Allied Inv.	64.8	49.3	-8.5	Int'l Agrees.	152.2	14.8	-0.2	-0.25	3.37	Int'l Inv. & Assets
Brit. Inds. Fund	61.6	45.9	-10.7	Intl. Inv. Fd	155.2	73.2	-0.2	-0.25	3.37	Private Fund
Grif. & Inc.	55.7	52.5	-3.2	Intl. Inv. Fd (Acc.)	155.2	36.8	-0.2	-0.25	3.37	Accum. Fund
Elect. & Ind. Dev	32.9	35.2	-2.3	Inv. G. Far East	158.2	41.0	-0.2	-0.25	3.37	Technology Fund
Allied Capital	76.9	75.8	-1.1	Inv. G. Far East	152.4	24.0	-0.2	-0.25	3.37	Far East Fd.
Hamro Fund	103.1	110.0	-6.9	Dealing: Tues.-Wed.						American Fund
Hamro Inv. Fd	117.5	125.6	-8.1	Gibbs (Anthony) Unit Tst. Migr. Ltd.						Practical Invest. Co. Ltd.
Income Funds				12. Blondfield St., EC2M 7JN						4. Bloomsbury Sq. WC1A 1RA
High Yield Fd.	69.4	74.3	-4.9	13. A.G. Investors	141.2	44.2	-0.2	-0.25	3.37	Practical June 7 104.9 158.8 4.17
High Income	64.1	68.2	-4.1	14. A.G. Growth	158.2	41.0	-0.2	-0.25	3.37	Accum. Units
A.I. Eq Inv.	58.5	41.2	-17.3	15. A.G. Far East	152.4	24.0	-0.2	-0.25	3.37	Technology Fund
International Funds				Dealing: Tues.-Wed.						Far East Fd.
International	28.4	28.3	-0.1	Giovetti (John) V						American Fund
Seas. of America	35.9	59.8	+0.1	77, London Wall, EC2						Practical Inv. Co. Ltd.
Pacific Fund	41.1	44.0	+0.3	162.9d						4. Bloomsbury Sq. WC1A 1RA
Specialist Funds				Sldfr. June 2 - 114.7						Practical June 7 104.9 158.8 4.17
Smaller Co.'s Fd	35.4	37.9	-2.5	162.9d						Accum. Units
2nd Smrl. Co's Fd	43.5	45.9	-2.1	Do. Accum. Unit	152.4	27.8	-0.2	-0.25	3.37	Prudl. Portfolio Migrs. Ltd.
Recovery Sita.	63.9	89.8	-0.5	Next dealing day June 16						Holden Barn, EC1N 2NH
Mit. Min. & Ctry.	40.3	43.1	-2.8	Hriegerson Management Co. Ltd.						Prudential
Overseas Earnings	57.2	61.2	+0.1	50 Gresham St., EC2P 0DZ						123.5 131.0 0.5 45
Expt. Smrl. Co's	21.6	22.7	-0.1	50 Gresham St., EC2P 0DZ						Quilter Management Co. Ltd.
Anderson Unit Trust Managers Ltd.	138 Fenchurch St. EC3M 6AA			51.9d						The Stock Exchange, EC2N 1HT
Anderson U.T.	48.8	51.4	-2.6	51.9d						Quadrant Gen. Fd. 107.0 110.4
Ansbach Unit Migr. Co. Ltd.	1 Noble St., EC2V 7JA			52.0d						Student Income 126.2 130.2
Inc. Monthly Fund	135.0	175.0	+1.1	52.0d						Reliance Unit Migr. Ltd.
Arbutnott Securities Ltd. (a)(c)				52.0d						Reliance Hse, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, TN9 2ZT
37, Queen St, London EC4R 1BY	01-266 2881			52.0d						Opportunity Fd. 146.1 149.7
Extra Income Fd	102.6	112.0	-9.4	52.0d						Schindler T. Acc. 147.9 148.9
4. Accum. Units	55.0	57.2	-2.2	52.0d						Schindler T. Inc. 147.9 148.9
5. Wdwr. Inv. Fds	55.0	57.2	-2.2	52.0d						Ridgefield Management Ltd.
Preference Fund	22.3	22.2	-0.1	52.0d						Po Box 419, 36-40, Kennedy St., Manchester
Accum. Units	37.7	46.6	+8.9	52.0d						081 226 8821
Capital Fund	19.8	20.3	-0.5	52.0d						Ridgefield Ind. UT 196.8 197.0
Commodity Fund	56.5	61.0	+4.5	52.0d						Ridgefield Income 193.0 193.0
Amer. Units	51.3	57.9	+6.6	52.0d						Rothschild Asset Management (g)
10% Wdwr. U.L.	53.5	53.5	-0.1	52.0d						29, Gatehouse Rd., Aylesbury
Fin. & Prop. Fd	17.4	18.8	-1.4	52.0d						N.C. Equity Fund 1170.4 1181.3 +3.9 22
Giants Fund	40.8	41.1	-0.3	52.0d						N.C. Income Fund 1151.4 1127.7 -6.2 22
Accum. Units	46.3	47.3	-0.1	52.0d						N.C. Int'l. Fd. 1195.7 1150.0 -10.7 18
Growth Fund	33.0	35.0	+2.0	52.0d						N.C. Int'l. Fd. (Acc.) 1195.9 1191.0 +5.1 18
Smaller Co's Fd	37.1	29.1	-8.0	52.0d						N.C. Smll. Cos. Fd 1152.3 1142.1 -10.2 18
Eastern & Int'l. Fd	12.9	25.9	+13.0	52.0d						Rothschild & Lowndes Migr. (a)
18% Wdwr. U.L.	18.2	18.2	-0.1	52.0d						Sr. Swallow Lane, Ldn, EC4
Foreign Fd.	91.1	91.1	-0.1	52.0d						New Cl. Exempt 1122.0 120.0 Price on May 15. Next dealing June 15
Archway Unit Tst. Migr. Ltd. (a)(k)	317, High Holborn, WC1V 7HL			52.0d						Pr. at May 15. Next dealing June 15
Archway Fund	82.9	88.2d	+5.3	52.0d						Rowan Unit Trust Migr. Ltd. (a)
Prices at June 8. Next sub day June 15				52.0d						City Gate Hse, Finsbury Sq, EC2
Barclays' Unicorn Ltd. (a)(g)(c)	1 unicorn Hse, 222 Romford Rd, E7			52.0d						01-006 1000
Unicorn Am. 35.4	38.1d	1.65	1.65	52.0d						American June 8 171.5 174.5
Unicorn Income 35.4	37.7d	-0.3	-0.3	52.0d						Securilites June 8 166.0 170.0
Do. Accst. Acc.	71.9	71.3	-0.6	52.0d						Merlin June 7 166.5 168.5
Do. Capital	65.9	71.2	+5.3	52.0d						Rowan June 8 153.1 155.1
Do. Exempt Tst.	107.8	112.0	-4.2	52.0d						Royal Tst. Can. Fd. Migr. Ltd.
Do. Fin. Accst.	27.1	30.1	+2.8	52.0d						54, Jernyn Street, S.W.1.
Do. Growth Acc.	21.1	21.1	-0.1	52.0d						Capital Fd. 168.5 172.0
Do. Income Tst.	84.1	84.1	-0.1	52.0d						Income Fd. 172.9 176.9
Do. Pri. Accst. Tst.	112.2	144.2	+32.0	52.0d						Prices at May 31. Next dealing June 15
Prices at May 30. Next sub day June 15				52.0d						Save & Prosper Group
Do. Recovery	45.0	54.0	+9.0	52.0d						4. Great St. Helens, London EC2P 2EP
Do. Trustee Fund	112.0	121.1	+9.1	52.0d						68-73 Queen St, Edinburgh EH2 4SY
Do. Worldwide Trust	28.9	45.0	+16.1	52.0d						Dealing to: 01-354 8898 or 01-226 7351
Btshld. Fd. Inc.	62.8	64.6	-1.8	52.0d						Save & Prosper Securities Ltd.
Do. Accst. Inv.	71.0	74.0	-3.0	52.0d						15, Queen St, Edinburgh EH2 4SY
Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd. (a)(x)	82, Leadenhall St., EC3			52.0d						1. Sector Funds
The Stock Exchange, EC2	01-226 2230			52.0d						Commodity 125.9 +0.2
Stratton Trs	10.0	177.2	+2.2	52.0d						Energy 125.6 +0.2
Do. Accum.	210.8	219.2	+8.4	52.0d						Financial Secs. 127.8 +0.1
Next sub day June 21.				52.0d						High-Middle Funds 125.6 +0.2
Bishopsgate Progressive Migr. Co. (a)	9, Bishopsgate, EC2			52.0d						Select Internat. 125.6 +0.2
Expt. Trs - June 5	110.5	192.3d	+81.8	52.0d						Select Income 125.7 +0.2
Acc.Uts - June 6	151.0	229.0	+78.0	52.0d						Scotl. 129.0 +0.2
Bdg. Int. May 31	171.7	184.8	+13.1	52.0d						Scotl. 129.5 +0.2
(Accum) May 31	191.6	203.9	+12.3	52.0d						Scotl. 129.8 +0.2
Next sub day June 13.				52.0d						Scotl. 130.1 +0.2
Bridge Fund Managers (a)(c)	King William St., EC4R 8AR			52.0d						Scotl. 130.4 +0.2
American & Gen.	21.5	21.9	-0.4	52.0d						Scotl. 130.7 +0.2
Income Fd.	50.3	54.7	+4.4	52.0d						Scotl. 131.0 +0.2
Capital Inc.	59.9	71.2	+11.3	52.0d						Scotl. 131.3 +0.2
Do. Accst.	107.8	112.0	+4.2	52.0d						Scotl. 131.6 +0.2
Exempt	27.1	30.1	+3.0	52.0d						Scotl. 131.9 +0.2
Internal Inv. Fd.	112.2	144.2	+32.0	52.0d						Scotl. 132.2 +0.2
Do. Recov.	45.0	54.0	+9.0	52.0d						Scotl. 132.5 +0.2
Do. Worldwide Inv.	27.1	27.1	-0.1	52.0d						Scotl. 132.8 +0.2
Prices at June 8. Next dealing June 15				52.0d						Scotl. 133.1 +0.2
Bridge Fund Managers (a)(c)	10, New St., EC2R 4EP			52.0d						Scotl. 133.4 +0.2
American	10.2	11.5	+1.3	52.0d						Scotl. 133.7 +0.2
High Income	40.5	42.6	+2.1	52.0d						Scotl. 134.0 +0.2
International	40.5	42.6	+2.1	52.0d						Scotl. 134.3 +0.2
Bank Reacc.	10.7	12.5	+1.8	52.0d						Scotl. 134.6 +0.2
Confederation Funds Mgt. Ltd. (a)(g)	4 Melville Cres., Edinburgh, 3			52.0d						Security Selection Ltd.
Crescent Growth	26.9	28.9	+2.0	52.0d						15-19, Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2
Cres. Internat'l	59.2	63.3	+4.1	52.0d						15-19, Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2
Cres. High Dist.	43.0	46.1	+3.1	52.0d						20 St. Andrews Sq., Edinburgh
Cres. Reserves	59.8	62.8	+3.0	52.0d						20 St. Andrews Sq., Edinburgh
Charities Official Invest. Fds	77 London Wall, EC2N 1DK			52.0d						Stewart Unit Tst. Managers Ltd.
Income May 18	135.2	-	-6.6	52.0d						140, South Street, Dorking
Accum. May 16	126.5	-	-6.5	4.70						Am. Exempt 123.1 123.1
4. Ulti. Only available to Reg.	126.5	-	-6.5	7.93						Exempt High Yld. 123.2 123.2
Charities Official Invest. Fds				52.0d						Exempt Inv. 123.3 123.3
Charterhouse Japhei <sup>9</sup>	1, Paternoster Row, EC4			52.0d						Exempt Inv. 123.4 123.4
C.J. Internat'l	22.4	26.8	+4.4	52.0d						Exempt Inv. 123.5 123.5
C.J. Income	24.4	26.2	+1.8	52.0d						Exempt Inv. 123.6 123.6
C.J. Euro. Fin.	26.2	28.2	+2.0	52.0d						Exempt Inv. 123.7 123.7
C.J. Accm. Units	50.4	52.2	+1.8	52.0d						Exempt Inv. 123.8 123.8
C.J. Fd. Inv. Tst.	27.1	32.1								

# **OFFSHORE AND OVERSEAS FUNDS**







# FINANCIAL TIMES

Monday June 12 1978

CONTRACTORS WHO CARE

Rush & Tompkins  
Builders & Civil Engineers

## Urenco seeks Japanese contract

By David Fishlock, Science Editor

A GROUP of executives from Urenco the Anglo-German-Dutch uranium enrichment company open a week of discussions with industry and Government officials in Japan today which may lead to a substantial order for enrichment.

The group, led by Dr Peter Jeleneck-Fink, Urenco's chairman, is hoping to persuade the Japanese electric supply industry to place a large order with the company, as insurance against any problems which might interrupt supplies from its present suppliers.

At present it is committed to U.S. and French enrichment concerns for its requirements until the end of the 1980s.

The tougher U.S. policy on nuclear proliferation introduced a year ago has caused serious concern in Japan which is relying heavily on nuclear power.

### Technology

Urenco believes that it may be able to persuade the Federation of Japanese Utilities to absorb some of Japan's balance of payments surplus with West Europe by investing in a stockpile of enrichment from a new source.

But Urenco is emphasising that there can be no question of offering Japan its gas centrifuge technology itself—only "separative work" as the process of enrichment is called. The enrichment would be carried out in England and Holland.

Exporting any of the so-called "sensitive technologies"—enrichment, reprocessing and heavy water manufacture—is diplomatically highly sensitive while the U.S.-inspired International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Devaluation continues.

With Japan there is an additional problem that its own laws prevent the Government from providing the guarantees Urenco would require. It lays down that details of its highly classified gas centrifuge technology would, if transferred, be kept secret.

If Japan, as has been suggested, were to become partners with Urenco and Australia in a Far East enrichment plant, it could be only on the basis of no access by Japan to the isotope separation technology itself. This is the tactic the French have adopted.

## Continued from Page 1 Accounting proposals

Standards Committee in drafting the new exposure draft, it might then be wound up.

So far, two of the six main accounting bodies—the Scottish Chartered Accountants and the Cost and Management Accountants—have approved the statement of intent.

The final hurdle is likely to be the dominant English Institute of Chartered Accountants whose three-day conference ends in Brighton today. The new initiative will come up for council approval on July 5.

By exempting perhaps 95 per cent of all U.K. companies from the new proposals, the ACS hopes that it will prevent opposition building up from small companies and smaller accounting firms.

Continued from Page 1

### Car sales

years that some of the traditional methods of judging growth have been discredited. Sales have also been distorted by the delays in replacing vehicles which followed the rise in petrol and other prices in 1974 and 1975.

This year the difficulty is in judging how far registrations have risen so far in expectation of tax cuts, and what the ultimate effect of new selling methods, such as cheap hire purchase finance and leasing, will be.

Nevertheless, all the manufacturers are trying to stock up for the critical sales month of August, when registrations usually reach their high point for the year.

## Crucial talks today on EEC fish policy

BY MARGARET VAN HATTEM

**T**HIS FATE of the EEC's controversial common fisheries policy will probably be decided in crucial talks in London tomorrow between Mr. Finn Olav Gundelach, the EEC Agricultural and Fisheries Commissioner, and Mr. John Silkin, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

If Mr. Silkin emerges from the talks convinced that the other eight member-states are prepared to agree on a deal sufficiently in Britain's favour to be presented to UK voters as a pre-election triumph, detailed negotiations may resume in Luxembourg next week, in time for settlement before September.

Otherwise, the chances of a settlement this year are virtually nil. Mr. Gundelach, who has visited most other EEC capitals in recent weeks to discuss the issue, is believed to be deeply pessimistic about the talks.

Little apparent progress has been made since the unofficial meeting of Fisheries Ministers in Berlin last January, boycotted by Britain, at which the other eight reached a "gentleman's agreement on fishing policy."

They still appear determined not to let Britain bend the Treaty of Rome again, this time on the question of preferential rights in the 12- to 50-mile coastal zone. Consequently, it seems unlikely

that Mr. Gundelach will have anything new to offer the UK. Faced with an election later this year, Mr. Silkin is believed to be ready to conclude an agreement that could be presented to fishing constituencies, which include a number of marginal seats, as a vindication of his intransigence till now.

Since most of Britain's demands on fishing quotas and conservation measures have already been met and incorporated in the Berlin Agreement, the main outstanding problem seems to be that of finding an acceptable formula to give Britain permanent rights to most stocks in the 12- to 50-mile belt, specifically in the North Sea.

### Tougher attitude

British ideas on this, not yet put formally, include a permanent UK share of the catch as big as that included in this year's quotas, with about a quarter of any increase in fish stocks resulting from conservation measures.

Despite recent signs of a tougher attitude in Britain, as instanced in the recent Commons Expenditure Committee's report on the fishing industry, there are indications that this formula would be acceptable to British fishermen.

But if Britain is to be forced to climb down, Mr. Silkin is certainly not going to do so just before an election, particularly as Britain has not much to gain in the short term from any agreement, however good.

Nor would it be likely to attempt a deal not virtually assured of passage through the Commons, whose Expenditure Committee recommended among other things that Britain continue to go it alone, making bilateral deals with Norway and resurrecting old demands for exclusive rights in a 50-mile zone.

Much depends on how keen the other States are to get an agreement this year, since in the long term Britain has most to lose from an undisciplined internal policy.

The main pressure on the other eight relates to fishing arrangements with third countries such as Sweden, Faroe Islands and Norway, which cannot be formalised in the absence of an internal regime and have recently been extended on a semi-official basis for yet another month.

The outcome of tomorrow's talks may not be made clear until Wednesday, when Mr. Gundelach is expected to make a statement to the European Parliament in Strasbourg.

BRUSSELS, June 11.

## Cigarette sales drop 5.8%

By Stuart Alexander

**S**ALES OF cigarettes in the 12 months to April 30 this year dropped 5.8 per cent on the previous 12 months, according to preliminary figures drawn up by the manufacturers.

Part of the cause was the switch to king-size brands since smokers tend to buy fewer of them than the smaller varieties. But cigarette sales have been declining for three years.

The slump comes at a time when the tobacco industry is in the midst of a fiercely competitive price war. British-American Tobacco is offering heavy discounts on its newly-launched State Express 555 brand to boost its entry into the UK market.

Many other king-size brands are also available at reduced prices, although last week Caramba Rothmans announced massive price rises on most of its brands.

The biggest drop in the smoking habit has been among men over 25 in the higher income and social brackets while overall some estimates show that there are now more women than men smokers.

This has been helped by a continued increase in smoking among women at the lower end of the wages scale, though there are now signs that the growth in smoking among women overall has been halted.

Since harmonisation with the EEC tax system from the start of this year, which narrowed the price differentials on large and small brands, there has also been a change in the market shape.

King-size brands are now thought to account for over 50 per cent of the market and the UK is moving quickly to the pattern in the rest of Europe where there are only king size and standard size brands.

In March last year, king size held only 22 per cent of the market. At that time, the smallest filter cigarettes such as Players No. 10 had 14 per cent, small filter such as No. 6, 21 per cent, intermediate and standard such as Embassy Regal and Embassy Filter jointly had 32 per cent, and all plain cigarettes accounted for just 11 per cent.

By March this year, king size had pushed up to 48 per cent while the share of the smallest had fallen to 7 per cent, the No. 6 size had 12 per cent, most of that sector actually held by Player No. 6 while intermediate and standard had 23.5 per cent and all plain 9.5 per cent.

The continuing marketing efforts of the manufacturers in the king size sector should ensure there will be no falling away in the domination of those brands, but it is also likely that there will be some move to the intermediate brands by those still smoking the small cigarettes.

## THE LEX COLUMN

## An intriguing move by Standard

There are a number of intriguing points about Standard's latest bid for Union Bancorp., not the least of which is the question of how it is to be financed. Last year's abortive offer for BanCal Tristate could have been digested without too much trouble, but if it is successful this latest deal is going to upset the balance sheet ratios.

Meanwhile the main weakness of Standard, which has unduly depressed its share price in the four years, is its heavy reliance on South African earnings. The American companies' beauty of the Union Bancorp longer had to go overseas to be financed.

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As a rough guide banks like to keep the ratio of debt to equity to below 30 per cent. At the end of last year Midland Bank's gearing was up around the 40 per cent mark and it had a rights issue to restore the balance. It is hard to see how SC can avoid doing the same if this deal goes through. It might have more to say about its financing plans when it reports its annual results later this month.

Much more interesting, however, is the impact that this move might have on SC's relationship with its biggest shareholder—Midland Bank. The latter has a 16 per cent stake in SC, consolidates the earnings and is represented on the Board by the senior deputy chairman as well as by one of its two chief general managers.

Midland has recently become much more aggressive in the domestic market, undercutting its rivals in order to increase its market share. However, its shortage of direct overseas representation does put it at a disadvantage. Its important links with European banks through the EEC banking club do not offer the same profit potential as do Barclays' or Lloyds' international operations for example. At the moment Midland's profits are still over-dependent on the fortunes of a sluggish UK economy.

By issuing its statement, SC will extend to the banking sheet as well as the profit-and-loss account. There will probably be a major binding statement setting out several general principles, and subsidiary statements giving guidance on matters such as fixed asset valuation, the cost of sales, advertising and gearing.

Carrying an expected 54 per cent coupon and a possible 15 per cent conversion premium, it is likely that the offer will probably not be known. At the same time it is likely to follow the main economic measures built into the Hydes' statement, although it will extend to the banking sheet as well as the profit-and-loss account.

If the issue is any guide there appears to be a heavy pent-up demand for this type of paper. The exposure draft, the ASCI, is likely to be increased to size as a result.

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## Nearly 5,000 layoffs at Llanwern by tomorrow

BY NICK GARNETT, LABOUR STAFF

**L**ABORERS engaged in safety work and those manning the coke-producing ovens which are still in operation are being kept on.

The blastfurnace men, in dispute with management over an 18-week claim for carrying out the weekend with the exception of steel stocks. Iron and steel production has been at a standstill for nearly a fortnight.

The corporation expects to spend £1 to £1m weekly on imports to offset the Llanwern rest of the works 9,000 labour production, which is vital to Ebbw Vale tinplate works, among new work schedule.

### Weather

UK TODAY

SUN. Showers.

London, SE, Cen, S and N

England, W Midlands

Dry, cloudy, sunny intervals.

Max 18C (64F).

Channel, SW, England,

S Wales

Dry, sun. Max 18C (64F).

E. Anglia, E and NE England,

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee

Sun, showers. Max 18C (64F).

N Wales, NW England, Lakes,

Is. of Man, SW Scotland,